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THE TIMES

Like the summer
better late
than never...

Kinnock
SPEAKS
OUT!

Laker appeal

THE LAKER
(SPECIAL REPORT)

Business tourism spending in Britain, mainly through conferences and exhibitions, was worth £1,625 million last year. Pages 14-16

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THE TIMES

1785-1985
Tomorrow

Mother's son
A year after the assassination: Profile of Rajiv Gandhi

War poet
Fiona MacCarthy reviews A Portrait of Edward Thomas

Empty Cup
How Celtic performed behind closed doors

Crass fertilization
Miles Kingston has advice for gardeners this autumn

Portfolio

There is £4,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio competition, double the usual amount because no one won yesterday. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.

On Saturday £22,000 can be won - £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

Terry Duffy dies after long illness

Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, died yesterday in Brompton Hospital, London, after a long illness. He was 63. Mr Duffy was seen as a key figure on the right wing of the labour movement. Mr Norman Willis, TUC General Secretary, described him as a man of great courage.

Obituary, Page 12

Kasparov wins

Gary Kasparov, the challenger, took advantage of an error by Anatoly Karpov and won his second victory in the world title contest after only 25 moves. The score is now level at 5.5 points each. Early moves, page 6

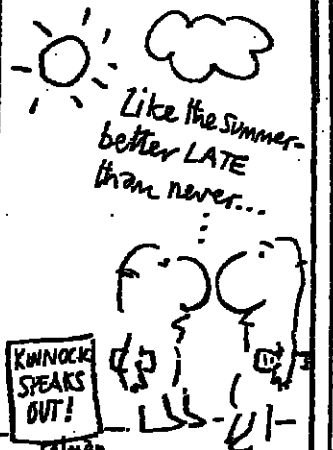
Royal secretary

Sir William Heseltine, deputy private secretary to the Queen since 1977, will succeed Sir Philip Moore as private secretary next April. Page 2

Golden October

Parts of England had the warmest weather recorded in October for 50 years after temperatures soared into the eighties in London, East Anglia and the East Midlands.

Back page



Laker appeal

The liquidators of Laker Airways have appealed to thousands of the airline's small creditors to claim the money owed to them. Page 17

THE LAKER (SPECIAL REPORT)

Business tourism spending in Britain, mainly through conferences and exhibitions, was worth £1,625 million last year. Pages 14-16

Leader page, 11

Letters: On Brixton, from the Rev A. Lucas and others; terrorist reports, from Mr G. Isarian

Leading articles: Kinnock; Gorbachov in Paris; nuclear dumping

Features, pages 8-10

Squaring up to Scargill: Gorbachov goes a-wooing; did the US start the Gulf war? Spectrum: more order for the law. Wednesday page: lost Child of God

Obituary, page 12

Mr Terry Duffy, Dr Charles Richter, Miss Helen MacInnes

Classified, pages 24-29

La crème de la crème; property

Kinnock speech a masterpiece, say moderates

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday galvanized the Labour Party conference by accusing Liverpool City Council, controlled by the revolutionary Militant faction in the party, of playing politics with people's jobs. His words brought the mass of delegates to their feet, cheering him wildly for his courage.

Their admiration was mixed with astonishment. No Labour leader in modern times has dared rebuke any section of his party with such directness.

The Militant representatives from Liverpool shouted defiance, and Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool Walton, walked in speechless outrage off the platform and out of the hall.

But outside the hall assorted left-wingers, not all of them delegates, applauded him and executed Mr Kinnock and his language.

Mr Kinnock pleased the conference for nearly an hour with a powerful, often witty, speech, hailed by leading Labour moderates as an "historic masterpiece". It was full of hostility to the Conservatives and contempt for the Social Democrats and Liberals.

His theme, as always, was the overriding need for Labour to win power at the polls. There was an implacable need to win, he said, and elections were not won in weeks, they were won in years. This conference was where Labour had to start winning.

He emphasized the importance of telling the electorate the truth, of the party's leaders saying what they meant and meaning what they said. Im-

possible promises and far-fetched conference resolutions did not win victory.

Delegates wondered if his target was Mr Arthur Scargill and the National Union of Mineworkers, whose resolution to be debated today seeks to exact from the Labour leadership an impossible promise, that in government it will recompense the NUM for all its losses in the recent strike.

But Mr Kinnock is taking one step at a time through the Bournemouth minefield. Yes-

terday his preoccupation was with Mr Derek Hatton, deputy leader of Liverpool City Council, and his fellow councillors, who form the most prominent and, in Mr Kinnock's view, the most pestilential of militant cells.

"You end in the grotesque chaos," he said, "of a Labour council hiring taxis to scuttle round the city handing out redundancy notices to its own workers."

Mr Hatton leapt up and shouted: "You are telling lies."

Mr Kinnock waited for the hubbub to subside, then pressed home his attack. "I am telling you, you can't play politics with people's jobs and with people's

Heffer walks out over Liverpool attack

By Anthony Bevins and Philip Webster

Labour's leading moderates last night hailed Mr Neil Kinnock's speech as an "historic masterpiece" which would guarantee the return of a Labour Government at the next election.

But the speech also provoked Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool Walton, to walk off the platform and out of the Bournemouth Conference Centre, and caused some of the bitterest left-right clashes publicly witnessed in the Labour Party for decades.

Mr Denis Healey, shadow Foreign Secretary, told *The Times* "I think Neil's speech was of historic importance. It has shifted the centre of gravity not just of the Labour party but of the Labour movement as a whole decisively. We shall look back on this day as the moment when Labour won the next election."

Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, said it was the best speech he had heard in 27 years membership of the party.

He said: "It was historic, because it will change the country's perception of the Labour party. We look like a party determined to win. We look like a party which is interested in the views of real people rather than those of people from caucuses."

"A good batsman," said Neville Cardus, "influences the course of the game; great batsmen change the course of the game and I think today's speech changed the course of the game."

Mr John Cunningham, Labour's environment spokesman and the man caught between the leadership and Liverpool's Labour council, said: "It was a tremendously brave speech, a masterpiece. He has put the militants on notice that their activities are no longer acceptable." He said that Liverpool had provoked a crisis with the Government. The militant's tactics were unacceptable, "and they ought to be out."

Mr Heffer said last night that he had walked out on Mr Kinnock's speech because of the Labour leader's cruel references to the Liverpool council's fight. He had been "shaken to his foundations."

As Mr Heffer left the platform, he was cheered and booed by sections of the audience. Pursued by a posse of cameramen and reporters, he refused to comment as he left the chamber, pushing a television cameraman and telling him to "get lost."

He went up to the terrace of the conference hall and, close to tears, refused to be interviewed.

Mr Heffer, still obviously shaken, stood on a balcony and looked out to sea. A conference official brought him a cup of tea. He told journalists: "Why don't you go and listen to the rest of Neil Kinnock's speech."

After composing himself, Mr Heffer walked back down to the conference hall floor where he was cheered rapturously by delegates.

Hatton hits back at bishops

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Derek Hatton, the Militant deputy leader of Liverpool council yesterday attacked the city's Roman Catholic Archbishop the Most Rev Derek Worlock, and the Anglican bishop, the Rt Rev David Sheppard, in a class over the city's crisis.

He also said that Mr Neil Kinnock would never be able to out him from the Labour party.

The two church leaders, writing in *The Times*, had accused the council's militant leadership of "intransigence", "divisiveness" and creating "uncertainty in which the most vulnerable elements of the community suffer."

They said that the policy of the Labour council was determined by "a party caucus outside the council".

Mr Hatton said at the Labour party conference in Bournemouth that he would be prepared to meet Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment. "It's Ken Baker saying he won't meet."

He also challenged the suggestion that Liverpool policy was being directed by outsiders.

Bishop Sheppard said yesterday: "this policy of confrontation makes it easier for the Government to dismiss Liverpool's claims. Part of the reason why I am upset and annoyed is that Liverpool's case is not being heard sensibly and properly."

● The Public Works Loan Board, the government agency which lends to local authorities, is meeting today to decide whether to resume lending to Liverpool city council.

Liverpool police in full riot gear sealed off Toxteth last night after a crowd of 300 stoned and set on fire vehicles and attacked a police station.

The incidents started shortly after four black men were remanded in custody by Liverpool magistrates after being charged with affray arising from an investigation into the stabbing to death of Jeffrey McNish, aged 22, during the Toxteth Caribbean carnival earlier this summer. The four men were arrested on Monday evening.

The court's proceedings were delayed by two hours and an angry crowd of 50 demonstrators disrupted the proceedings by chanting and shouting. Court officials were forced to move the hearing to another room.

About an hour later the trouble began in Toxteth. At least five vehicles, including a mail van, were stoned and their occupants dragged out. The vehicles were then overturned and set on fire in Princes Road and Upper Parliament Street, the scene of some of the most vicious rioting during the three nights of disorder in 1981.

Stones were also thrown at the police station in Hope Street, the headquarters of Toxteth community policing. Some windows were broken.

Photograph, page 2

Rampage in Toxteth after court uproar

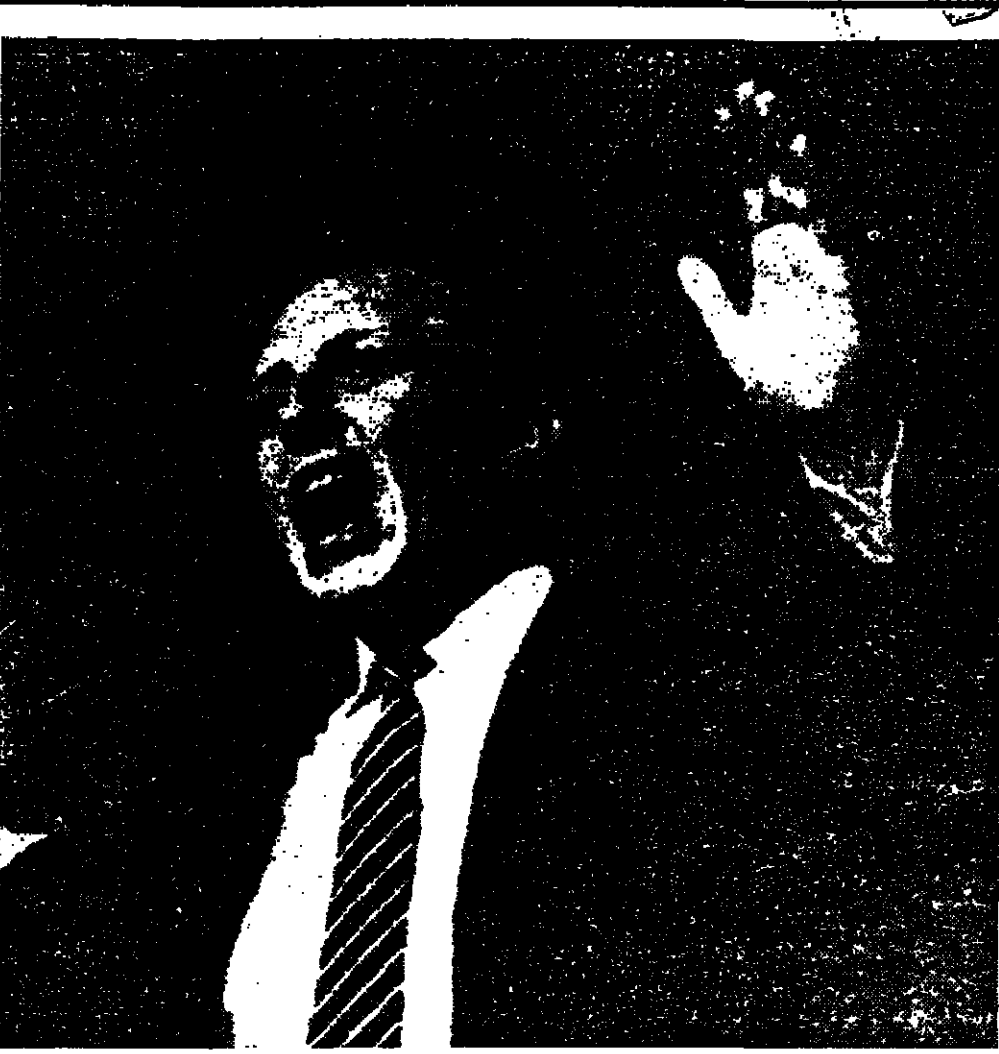
Novosibirsk, Britain alone has nothing like it," he says.

Dr Rae suggests that Westminster might become the first National School with the name Cromwell College. It would lose half its middle-class entry but the best half would qualify as the nucleus of the new school. To them would be added outstanding pupils from State schools.

"Instead of entry based on ability to pay, it would be on merit alone. The National Schools would dominate entry to university. They would produce a new type of Briton no longer obsessed and inhibited by divisions of class, race and sex."

Dr Rae's scheme is attacked

by Professor A. H. Halsey, professor of social and administrative studies at Nuffield College, Oxford, who says it would be impossible to select the right pupils for such a small number of schools.



Mr Kinnock delivering his keynote speech in Bournemouth yesterday and, left, Mr Heffer leaving the conference hall.

Israel bombs PLO headquarters in Tunis revenge raid

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem, and Robert Fisk, Beirut

The Israeli Air Force yesterday bombed the Tunis headquarters of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, killing up to 60 people. The PLO leader Yasser Arafat escaped because he was late for an appointment in the building.

Six aircraft flew 1,500 miles to carry out the raid, which Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Defence Minister, said was in revenge for the murders in Cyprus last week of three Israelis.

Mr Rabin said: "The PLO have to understand that they have no immunity and that the long arm of the Israeli forces will seek them out wherever they are. Israel wants peace as soon as possible but it reserves the right to fight terror with terror."

By hitting a target so far from Israel, the air force underlined Mr Rabin's warning that nowhere in the world was a safe place for those who killed Israelis. The attack needed the longest non-stop flight ever carried out by the air force and meant that the six aircraft had to be refuelled in flight.

Mr Moshe Levy, the chief of staff, insisted at a news conference that the PLO had been responsible for the shooting in Larnaca last week, although he produced no concrete evidence.

He praised the work of Israeli intelligence agents over the past three years for identifying in the Tunis suburbs the actual building used by the PLO and by Force 17, the elite section of the PLO which Israel claims organized the Larnaca operation. The building destroyed in the raid, he said, had been used for some time by people planning operations against Israel.

According to the defence spokesman, all Israeli aircraft had returned safely and the pilots had been good hits on the target.

The attack was ordered by Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, in full awareness of the international furor it would cause. But it followed a period when he was under the strongest domestic pressure to show that Israel does have its traditional iron fist under its leadership. There was real outrage at the attack in Larnaca, even more so because it occurred on the solemn religious festival of Yom Kippur.

Even as the planes were sweeping in low over Tunis, Mr Peres was telling a rally of his party's veterans in Tel Aviv that he could not "forget or forgive Larnaca". He would not negotiate, he said, with people who supported terror.

Internationally, Mr Peres had taken a calculated risk. Following Mrs Thatcher's invitation to two PLO members Continued on back page, col 5

Czech jet fires on US helicopter

From Mohsin Ali Washington

A Czechoslovak military aircraft fired two to four rockets at a US helicopter over West Germany on Saturday but failed to hit it and the American crew were uninjured, the Pentagon announced yesterday.

The US has filed a protest about "this irresponsible act, which endangered the lives of our crewmen."

The Pentagon statement said that a Czechoslovak L-39 military jet aircraft violated West German airspace north of Freyung on Saturday afternoon. The helicopter was not damaged and the aircraft returned to Czechoslovakia.

The army helicopter, an AH1S Cobra, was conducting a routine patrol along the border between West Germany and East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Top head urges system of super schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A new system of super schools, funded by the State but chosen from both the State and independent sectors, is advocated by Dr John Rae, retiring Head Master of Westminster, as a way of raising standards and overcoming class divisions.

In Channel 4's *Diverse Reports* programme tonight, Dr Rae advances the proposal that the ten top independent schools should combine with the ten top comprehensives to form National Schools.

The schools might specialize in science, languages, technology or mathematics. "Such schools exist from New York to

Kidnap Russians facing death

From Robert Fisk Beirut

The fate of three Russian diplomats and a Soviet Embassy doctor kidnapped on Monday in west Beirut became the subject of a macabre series of anonymous messages last night when callers claimed that two of the men had been "executed", then insisted that all four were still alive but two would be killed early today.

In the early evening some evidence came that all four were still alive when a Western news agency in the city received colour photographs of the men with pistols pointed at their heads.

The four - Mr Valeri Kornev, the Second Secretary at the embassy, Mr Oleg Spirin, the commerce attaché, Mr Arkady Katakov, the cultural attaché, and Dr Nicolai Versky - were abducted by gunmen in two separate incidents. Soon afterwards, a man claiming to speak on behalf of the extremist Muslim Islamic Jihad movement said that the men would be killed if Moscow did not put pressure on Syria to lift the siege of the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli.

The abductions have caused the deepest concern and some embarrassment to the Soviet Embassy staff in Beirut. Their compound in the Muslim western sector of the city has never been attacked and Soviet diplomats have previously moved about the city with apparent immunity, unlike their Western counterparts.

The embassy building off Corniche Mazraa is guarded by uniformed Soviet soldiers and the entrance is protected by a series of big concrete road blocks, ironically taken from the abandoned headquarters of the US Marines who formed part of the late multinational force.

The series of conflicting telephone calls apparently from Islamic Jihad all seemed designed to assist the Sunni Muslim militias who are trapped in Tripoli in their fight against the Syrian Army itself. Several references were made by the callers to the fact that Soviet military equipment was being used to crush the Sunni forces, though the telephoned threats appeared to have no effect on the pro-Moscow Lebanese Baathists helping to surround the city.

In an interview yesterday Mr Assad Kanawier, the Lebanese Baathist leader, refused to be swayed by the messages. "That is Russia's problem," he said. What is not clear, however, is whether the calls are really coming from Islamic Jihad which already holds six Americans and four Frenchmen captive in Lebanon.

The contradictory claims that two of the men had been murdered and the sudden production of coloured phot-

Continued on back page, col 5

Israel bombs PLO headquarters in Tunis revenge raid

Continued on back page, col 5

FOSTER A LITTLE HAPPINESS IN THE WORLD'S POORER PLACES

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(Officially recognized by the Ecumenical and Social Council of the United Nations)

Ulster unionists' threat to resign seats over deal with Dublin

Ulster unionist politicians threatened to resign yesterday from their parliamentary seats in London, Strasbourg and Northern Ireland should there be any Anglo-Irish agreement on Northern Ireland's future. The move would, they say, allow the Ulster electorate an opportunity to deliver its verdict at the ballot box.

The threat was made yesterday by Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party, and the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, at a joint press conference. They also related correspondence between themselves and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, over the present Anglo-Irish talks.

The two men have asked for another meeting with Mrs Thatcher after her implied rejection of their terms for participation in the Anglo-Irish talks.

These conditions include the withdrawal of the Irish Republic's territorial claim to Northern Ireland; the maintenance of undiminished United Kingdom sovereignty over the province; and the restoration of a devolved provincial parliament at Stormont without statutory power sharing with the Social, Democratic and Labour Party.

Their terms were outlined in a letter of August 28 after a joint meeting between the two unionist leaders and the Prime Minister. The terms were rejected by her on September 13 in a reply from 10 Downing Street.

Mrs Thatcher's reply to their demands that the British Government should challenge the Irish Republic to withdraw its territorial claim, enshrined in two articles from the republic's constitution, was that the republic had accepted that Northern Ireland's constitutional position could not be changed without the consent of its majority and that that consent was not forthcoming at present.

The Prime Minister told them: "The present dialogue with the Irish government represents our best hope of improving co-operation in a number of areas including security and of promoting enduring peace and stability in Northern Ireland."

She defended the secrecy that has surrounded the talks as being necessary if they were to produce "useful results". She told them no diminution of UK sovereignty over Northern Ireland was involved - a point that neither "Loyalist" politician accepted yesterday.

Both of them clearly expect the formation of an Anglo-Irish council of ministers with a permanent secretariat established in Belfast to include government officials from the republic. They see this as a clear diminution of British sovereignty which, Mr Paisley said, they would fight to the death.

The two unionist leaders also dismissed the Prime Minister's arguments that an Anglo-Irish agreement would have beneficial effects on security.

In a letter sent to Mrs Thatcher on Monday, they said: "We and the vast majority of people in Northern Ireland see these proposals as clear infringements of British sovereignty... and indication by the government of the republic that it accepts the existence of Northern Ireland as a fact is a far cry from de jure recognition."

Mr Moynihan said yesterday that they wanted a further meeting with Mr Thatcher in the hope that they "could prevent the British Government blundering into or being bamboozled into misjudgements which could further destabilise Ulster and destroy confidence in democracy."

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, declined to comment on the threats of parliamentary resignations and scarcely-veiled threats of loyalist paramilitary violence when he attended a function in Belfast.

Yorkshire plans to shed 8,000 miners

From Peter Davenport
Doncaster

The National Coal Board's new management structure in the Yorkshire coalfield began its first day of operations yesterday with the disclosure that up to 8,000 fewer men would be working in the area's pits by the end of the decade.

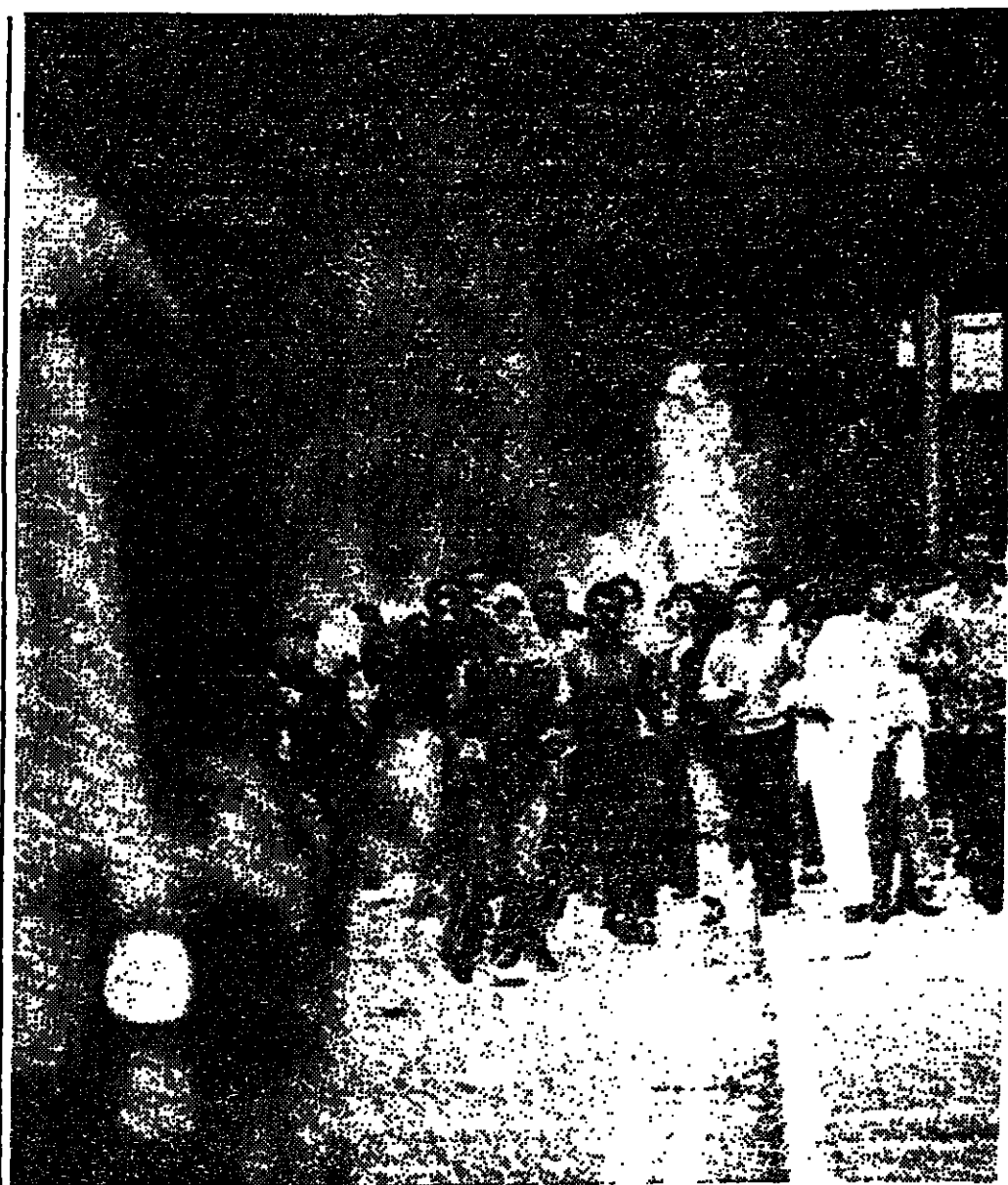
At present there are 45,000 men at 56 collieries producing about 30 million tons of coal a year, a third of the board's national target. During the next five years that figure, the board said, will be gradually reduced by voluntary redundancies and there will also be fewer pits as old, expensive capacity is closed down and new technology is introduced. The new Selby complex is also due to come into full production during that period.

Two new areas have been formed by merging the North Yorkshire with the Barnsley area and by joining South Yorkshire with Doncaster. The shake-up has meant a loss of 850 jobs at the two area headquarters but there have been no compulsory redundancies.

● Fewer than half of Britain's pits are producing coal more cheaply than the targeted breakeven level of £39.50 a ton according to confidential coal board figures (Donald Macintyre writes).

A pit by pit computer analysis of production costs shows that only 43 collieries had output costs below that level in August while 114 were above that level. The £39.50 threshold is the guideline level below which managers have been told they must insure production costs are kept.

Area	Costs under £39.50	Over £39.50
N Yorks	7	4
S Yorks	5	10
Doncaster	7	2
Barnsley	2	14
North East	2	12
S Norths	2	8
N Norths	8	4
S Midlands	6	4
Kent	0	2
Western	4	12
N Dorset	0	8
Scotland	0	0
South Wales	2	24



A crowd gathered on Upper Parliament Street in Toxteth, Liverpool, during last night's disturbances, in which several cars were overturned and burned.

Report on shooting promised

By George Hill

Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, has again rejected calls from Brixton community leaders for an independent public inquiry into the accidental shooting of Mrs Cherry Groce, but promised that a public document would be issued after the police investigation was complete.

"It is very hard to envisage such an inquiry which would not prejudice the independent police investigation already under way", Mr Hurd said after meeting the Lambeth Police Community Consultative Group yesterday. A public inquiry would make it impossible for the Director of Public Prosecutions to press charges against police officers involved, if it appeared that any of them was at fault.

He told the eight-member delegation that new statutory procedures for police inquiries had recently come into effect, and that the investigation being carried out by Mr John Domaille would be under the direct supervision of the independent Police Complaints Authority.

Mr Astel Parkinson, chairman of the Lambeth group, denied that the two-hour meeting had been stormy. "We put our points very strongly and Mr Hurd listened", he said. "It was an interesting in-depth discussion, and very hard views, very serious views, were put to him."

Mr Hurd promised that he would be visiting the scene of the shooting. "But I want to get the timing of that right, because the last thing I want to do is to stir things up again."

Later, Mr Hurd promised a meeting of the Advisory Council on Race Relations that if a crime appeared to have been committed when Mrs Groce was shot "charges will be laid and the law will take its course."

"If there are lessons to be learned from the reports into this tragedy and the equally tragic case in Birmingham about the use of firearms by the police, then they will be learned", he said.

"Many people are prepared to make mischief between us," he told the meeting. "We must turn them aside and work together, tackling constructively the real problems of our inner cities, racial disadvantage, unemployment, crime and disorder."

Brixton aftermath Blame may lie beyond poverty

By Robin Young

Analysis may have to look beyond social deprivation if they are to explain away the weekend's rioting in Brixton.

Government spokesmen, the local authority and residents all agree that efforts since the disturbances of 1981 have removed Brixton from the list of most severely distressed areas in London.

Lambeth, which contains Brixton, comes fourth in the Department of the Environment's deprivation index. It had the highest number of households qualifying for rehousing as homeless (1,653 in 1982-3), the highest number of admissions to hospital on grounds of mental illness, and the second highest proportion of single-parent families.

Many of these factors are worse in other parts of the borough than in Brixton itself. Lambeth claims, for example, the second highest total of unfit homes among the London boroughs, but comparatively few are in Brixton.

Brixton has received almost £10 million in special Govern-

ment aid since the last riots four years ago. That is the area's share of a total of £77 million that the Government has devoted to the Lambeth Partnership Area.

Among projects partly funded by the Government is the Brixton Enterprise Centre, with a two-floor indoor market, and 150 workshops and offices. The total redevelopment costs were £3 million.

It has not, however, had any impact on overall employment figures. The ratio of vacancies to the registered unemployed in the area was one to four in 1979. Now it is one to 91. Male unemployment is 28 per cent, a total of 29,000 out of work.

Yet while unemployment in Brixton is above the national average, it is not as high as in many other areas.

Unemployment in Handsworth, Birmingham (30.6 per cent at the last census) was almost double Brixton's, which was 17.5 per cent overall.

There is, though, a much higher density of young single people living in rented accom-

modation in Brixton than in the case in Handsworth. This may have contributed to the troubles by making the establishment of good community relations more difficult.

The most obvious benefit to Brixton since 1981 has been the Recreation Centre.

One of Lord Scarman's key recommendations after the 1981 riots was the improvement of recreational facilities.

Economically important people still believe in Brixton. On Monday the day after the weekend riots, Tesco completed the purchase of a site for a "superstore" in Acre Lane.

"These disturbances were sparked off by a specific and direct action of the local police," Lambeth council said. "They were not spontaneous, and there is no reason to fear a recurrence."

Others are more pessimistic. Mr Leonard Winchester, secretary and treasurer of Lambeth Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday: "I cannot see any cause for optimism anywhere in Brixton."

Teachers to challenge Liverpool

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Two teachers' unions are challenging the redundancy notices issued by Liverpool City Council.

The National Union of Teachers is to seek a judicial review, and the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association has lodged a formal complaint with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The NUT is hoping that a judge in chambers will allow the Liverpool situation to be reviewed, to enable a court to declare the city council to be acting unreasonably.

The AMMA is asking Sir Keith to use his powers under the Education Act, 1944, to declare the city to be failing to discharge its duties.

In its letter to Sir Keith, the AMMA says that Liverpool's action appears to be in direct contravention of its duties under section 8 of the Act, and of regulations in 1982 to provide sufficient schools and teachers.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary said: "What we are asking in practice is that Sir Keith directs the Liverpool authority to withdraw the notices of redundancy."

Australian to be royal secretary

By Michael Horsnell

Sir William Heseltine, an Australian credited as the architect of the Royal Family's modern public image, has been appointed private secretary to the Queen.

He has been deputy private secretary since 1977, and will succeed Sir Philip Moore when he retires next April.

Born in East Fremantle, Western Australia, the son of a primary school headmaster, Sir William created the image of a hard-working modern monarch while serving as the Queen's press secretary.

He approved the television documentary *Royal Family* in 1969 which projected an informal private picture of the Queen.

Sir William, aged 55, who was knighted in 1982, was the first Commonwealth man to establish himself in the Buckingham Palace hierarchy.

Mr Robert Fellowes, aged 43, assistant private secretary to the Queen since 1977 and brother-in-law of the Princess of Wales, has been appointed deputy private secretary from April.

Mr Kenneth Scott aged 54, Ambassador to Yugoslavia since 1982, will be the Queen's assistant private secretary from December.

Monetarist to head No 10 unit

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has appointed Professor Brian Griffiths, a staunch defender of her monetarist policies, to head the influential policy unit at 10 Downing Street.

Professor Griffiths, aged 43, will replace Mr John Redwood, who resigned after being selected as parliamentary candidate for Wokingham. Mr Redwood remains a political adviser at 10 Downing Street.

The appointment of Mr Griffiths is seen as demonstrating the Prime Minister's concern that the present monetarist techniques for controlling inflation are inadequate. He will be one of her closest confidantes.

Mr Griffiths said yesterday he saw the unit's job as building a bridge between Mrs Thatcher and her departments. The unit would be providing her with a second opinion and independent views which he hoped would be similar to those of her colleagues.

Mr Griffiths announced that he will resign as professor of banking and international finance and Dean of the City University Business School as well as his position as a non-executive director of the Bank of England on his new appointment.

Police bridges to the public put under stress

By Stewart Tandler
Crime Reporter

When Alex Marnoch took control of the police area covering Brixton he made his intentions clear. He would adopt a high profile, be prepared to admit police shortcomings and work to rebuild the area in co-operation with the public.

Nearly three years later, many people inside and outside Brixton would acknowledge Commander Marnoch has worked hard to fulfil his plans. Brixton has slumbered and teetered on the brink of serious

trouble several times, but until last weekend those riots remained just a memory. Mr Marnoch was at pains to point out on Monday that Ralston Road, centre of most of the trouble four years ago, remained calm this time and the disorder bears no comparison with the storm that descended on Brixton in 1981.

None the less, fresh repairs are necessary to the fabric of the area and the foreman will be Mr Marnoch. Perhaps Brixton is lucky that his plans to move back to his native Scotland earlier this year as a senior member of the Strathclyde force foundered.

Mr Marnoch, who celebrates his forty-fifth birthday on Friday, is a bulky, carefully-spoken man who came to Brixton with more than 20 years' policing experience behind him.

He took over with plans to improve consultation and hopes to defuse the Ralston Road area. More officers were placed on the streets, police won public support for operations against street crime and the area saw the creation of the first lay visitors' scheme for local police stations.



Commander Marnoch at a press conference

Family of shot woman sees police chief

Mr John Domaille, assistant chief constable of West Yorkshire, who is conducting the inquiries into the shooting of Mrs Cherry Groce by police in Brixton last weekend, yesterday visited the family home, the scene of the incident.

After discussions with Mr Paul Besteng, the family's lawyer, Mr Domaille spent some time in the house yesterday.

Mrs Groce was seriously injured when Inspector Douglas Lovelock, aged 42, opened fire during a raid in search of her son, Michael. Inspector Lovelock is said to be suffering from shock.

St Thomas' Hospital said yesterday Mrs Groce's condition was "stable but serious". She was shot in the left shoulder and part of the bullet grazed the spine after fragmenting.

The Home Office said yesterday the question of compensation for people whose property was damaged in the riots following the shooting will be assessed after Mr Alec Gordon-Brown, receiver of the Metropolitan Police, has decided whether a riot, as defined by the Riot Damages Act 1886, took place.

Amateur athletics ban on boy is lifted

By Ronald Faux

A Scottish boy, who was banned from amateur athletics after he won a 10p packet of sweets in a children's race in August, has been reinstated as an amateur athlete.

Andy Williamson, aged 10, of Montrose Tayride, was told by the Montrose amateur athletics club that he had disqualified himself from competing by taking part in the Highland Games, which are regarded as professional events.

The boy's parents applied for his reinstatement to the Scottish Athletics Association through the Scottish Amateur Athletics Association.

His mother, Mrs Alison Williamson, said yesterday the family had received a letter from the athletics association saying the application to reinstate the boy had been successful.

She said her son had no intention of returning to the Montrose club. "Obviously we are delighted that what was a farce has ended with his reinstatement," she said.

Two other youngsters also banned from amateur athletics for taking part in the same race have been reinstated. Their names were not released.

Jobs for Humber

A thousand jobs will be created on South Humber by the building of an £80 million new factory at Immingham by the Norsk hydro fertilizer company. Many of the jobs will come in construction and service industries.

Border exchange

About 250 schools and 5,000 pupils are to take part in the Cooperation North programme of cross-border school exchanges in Ireland next year, aimed at breaking down ignorance and suspicion, it was announced in Belfast yesterday.



Sally, Duchess of Westminster, with a mechanical bear yesterday, when she opened the Park Lane Hotel antiques fair in London.

Brother charged

Steven Painter, aged 26, unemployed, of Shannon Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, was remanded on custody for a week by Birmingham magistrates yesterday charged with the murder of his sister, Lynn Painter, aged 24, a psychiatric nurse, who was found dead last week.

Cancer award

The family of a former worker at the British Nuclear Fuels plant at Sellafield, formerly Windscale, has been paid £31,000 in compensation for his death from stomach cancer in 1978.

Correction

Ash Park, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, is not, as reported yesterday, owned by Mr Anthony Taylor.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$12.50, Belgium 8 frs 50c, Canada \$12.50, Denmark 9.00, Finland 8.50, France 10.00, Germany 10.00, Greece 12.00, Holland 10.00, Ireland 10.00, Italy 10.00, Japan 10.00, Korea 10.00, Luxembourg 10.00, Malaysia 10.00, Mexico 10.00, New Zealand 10.00, Norway 10.00, Pakistan 10.00, Portugal 10.00, Singapore 10.00, South Africa 10.00, Sweden 10.00, Switzerland 10.00, Taiwan 10.00, Thailand 10.00, USA \$12.50, Yugoslavia 10.00.

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NUJ likely to back provincial technology deal

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

In spite of the predicted protests the executive of the National Union of Journalists is today expected to ratify a deal on new technology in provincial newspapers agreed with the National Graphical Association.

Reservations will be voiced by NUJ leaders that Mr Harry Conroy, their general secretary has conceded too much, but with his recent mandate for leadership he is likely to prevail.

The NGA's national council will almost certainly endorse the agreement which allows "direct input" to typesetting computers by journalists.

The discussions will take place against a background in which the Newspaper Society, the employers' organization, has declared that the accord may help unity between the NGA and the NUJ, but does not go far enough in allowing new technology.

The association and the journalists' union have each made concessions, but it seems that the benefits to the association may be shorter term than those for the NUJ.

Print unions protest at Murdoch 'attack'

Print leaders yesterday protested at an attack on their "cynicism" by Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, but welcomed fresh talks on the future of the company's £20 million complex at Wapping, east London.

Mr Harry Conroy, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, said that a statement by Mr Murdoch (published in *The Times* yesterday) preceded a "wholly constructive" meeting between the two sides. He said that the statement did not reflect what happened in the discussions and he regretted its publication.

The talks between Mr Murdoch and leaders of print unions on Monday agreed to conclude a deal for the new *London Post* by Christmas. The company plans to launch the paper next March and print it at Wapping.

If negotiations go well, the talks will embrace the proposed transfer of the production of *The Sun* and the *News of the World* to the East End.

The Murdoch statement, which was given to union leaders at Monday's talks, criticized some union members as "constant disruption and breaches of discipline".

After the release of the document, agreement was reached on a timetable for

negotiations in discussions, which both sides said were constructive.

Mr George Hill, father of the Sogat clerical chapel at *The Sun* said yesterday that he "deplored" Mr Murdoch's remarks.

He said the unions had not been treated with even common courtesy and that the statement was "provocative".

He said, however, that he did not want to prejudice the coming negotiations which he welcomed as a potential opportunity for union members.

Other union leaders yesterday criticized the statement, but preferred not to be quoted for fear of damaging the talks.

NGA only. The subscriptions arrangement is to last for five years.

There is also provision for five-years allowing association members only to operate visual display units to input page layouts.

In spite of those concessions the journalists' union has

overcome the NGA's ambition to "follow the work" out of the composing room because the document does not allow for an association "quota" on the editorial floor.

If the letter of the agreement holds sway, management will be allowed to recruit whom it likes to replace the "transferees" when they leave the paper.

In cases where there is an NGA closed shop in production departments however, Mr Tony Dubbins the association's general secretary may argue that journalists with NGA cards are part of the 100 per cent union agreement, and so are their jobs.

The Newspaper Society believes that the agreement does not go far enough because it allows the NGA to monopolize page make-up and layout by visual display unit.

The society also says that the deal would seek to prevent access to type-setting computers by "freelance" union journalists and employees of the paper who were not NUJ members.

The NUJ argues privately that the agreement does not necessarily exclude non-union journalists.

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LABOUR CONFERENCE / BOURNEMOUTH Kinnock's speech • Heffer walk-out • NEC changes • Serps vote

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Neil Kinnock delivered the most powerful and courageous speech of his life yesterday. It has to be judged as the first half of a double performance. He therefore said nothing about the miners. That will come when he responds to this morning's debate.

What he did yesterday was to raise the standard of reason and reality with a style and conviction that aroused the enthusiasm of most of the conference. He did this by employing the classic technique for controversial oratory down the ages. He mobilized as much support as possible with an eloquent statement of the things that unite the party before proceeding to a deliberate confrontation with his critics.

It was the confrontation that really counted yesterday. But the earlier part of his speech was worthy of more attention than it may receive in the circumstances. His concept of the enabling state, operating as the servant not the master of the people, at least showed that he was sensitive to the doubts that many people have about Labour policies.

The party of production

His desire to present Labour as the party of production, not simply of redistribution, indicated an awareness of the concerns of modern Britain. To recognize a requirement is not the same as developing the policies to meet it. But it is something which politicians display greater realism in their choice of targets.

It was on international affairs that he responded to the idealism that remains a significant element in a Labour conference, despite all the bitterness and extremism.

Having mobilized the emotions of the conference, he was then able to turn to the problems of Liverpool and to the wider foolishness of those who ignore the need for Labour to command the confidence of the British people if it is ever to form a government again.

He should not rely too much on the theme of electability when he speaks on the miners' issue today. That implies that something should be done because others would not. Mr Kinnock must make it absolutely clear that the law should not be undermined because that would be wrong in principle.

But he was entirely justified yesterday in spelling out the realities of British politics with impassioned honesty. Labour will never rule this country again if it seems that a Labour government would be the prisoner of the wild men.

Mr Eric Heffer's dramatic departure from the platform was a tribute to the force with which Mr Kinnock spoke on the issue of Liverpool. That moment, recapture time and again on the television screen, should be a positive advantage for Mr Kinnock with the general public. But it is also a warning that the battle within the party is only beginning.

Bitterness runs too deep

The bitterness has gone too deep for unity to be restored or the balance of power within the party to be determined by a single speech, no matter how brave or how skilled. I do not believe it is possible at this moment to predict how Labour's civil war will finally be resolved. But the significance of Mr Kinnock's speech is that the battle has been fully joined.

No longer is the party being led by a man who interprets his task as being to run before the wind. During the miners' strike Mr Kinnock displayed moments of courage and weeks of caution. The party would be in better shape now if he had been more consistently outspoken than he has been. That would have impressed the country, and done more to rally the moderates within the Labour movement.

But now Mr Kinnock has risen to the challenge in a way that should give heart to the many people of decency and moderation who have stayed in the Labour Party, though with diminishing confidence. He has raised the standard to which they can rally. Now, he must see the battle through, which means in the first instance that he will have to perform with equal force in the miners' debate today.

It cannot have been easy for him to deliver the speech he did yesterday. In doing so, he passed the first part of his test with distinction. But the challenge he faces today will be even harder.

Militants bruised in keynote assault

Reports by Robert Morgan, John Winder, Stephen Goodwin, Howard Underwood and Barbara Day.

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, made clear in his keynote speech that all their principles and all their policies were for nothing if they did not win power.

A blistering attack on the Liverpool City Council brought boos and protests from Merseyside delegates, and Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, marched off the platform and out of the hall.

Mr Kinnock said that implausible promises did not win victory. "With impossible promises you start with far-fetched resolutions. They are then pickled into rigid dogma and you go through the years sticking to that, outdated, misplaced, irrelevant to the real needs. You end in the grotesque chaos of a Labour council hiring taxis to scuttle round the city to hand out redundancy notices."

At this point Mr Heffer walked out to applause from a number of delegates. The majority cheered Mr Kinnock and stood when he said: "I am telling you, you can't play politics with people's jobs."

'No respect for gesture generals'

"The people will not, cannot abide posturing. They cannot respect the gesture generals or the tendency-tacticians. It seems to me lately that some of our party have become like latter-day public school boys: it matters not if you win or lose but how you play the game."

He went on to ridicule claims of a rampant victory at Liverpool. "I say to the Militants: we all see the casualties. They are not to be seen among the leaders and some of the enthusiasts. They are to be found among the people whose jobs and services are lost and whose living standards are crushed down."

Labour had to gain power to restore local democracy. Other Labour councils, socialists as good as any other socialists, fought the good fight and at the moment when they thought they might jeopardize people's jobs and services, they had the courage to adopt a different course.

"They truly put jobs and services first. They had to make hellish choices. These people are leaders prepared to make decisions, to meet obligations, to give service. They know life is earned."

"I offer you this counsel: the victory of socialism, said a great socialist, does not have to be complete to be convincing. I have no patience with those who appear to threaten the whole of private property but who would in practice threaten nothing. They are purists and therefore barren," Mr Kinnock said.

While there were those bold enough to preach their convictions in little coteries they did not have the depth of conviction to subject those beliefs to the real test of putting them into power.

There was no collision between principle and power. "We know that principle without power is naive, idle sterility. That is useless to us and the British people to overcome."

their problems and useless to our purpose of changing society as democratic socialists.

Mr Kinnock went on: "In 1983 I said to this conference we have to win. We must not permit any purpose to be superior for the Labour Party. We will get that victory with our principles and policies intact. I know it can be done. Reason tells me it can be done. People throughout this movement in a huge majority share those perceptions and want to give all their energy. They know it can be done."

"We have got to win, not for our sakes, but really, truly to deliver the British people from evil. Let's do it."

Mr Kinnock, responding to the ovation which greeted him at the start of his speech, said: "I think you must all be Welsh to give a welcome like that, but wherever you come from I thank you, and the country will thank you and then, very loud and very clear."

In a tribute to Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, he said he had been "blunt and irascible and not always easy to agree with", but was "as honest as the day was long."

Mr Kinnock said that this week was the 333rd of Mrs Thatcher's government. In that average week, 6,000 people would lose their jobs, 225 businesses go bankrupt, £400 million would be spent on paying the bills of unemployment, and 6,000 more would be driven by poverty into supplementary benefit.

Those, and the problems of the larger world where \$10,000 million would be spent on armaments while less than \$1,000 million would be spent on official aid, were the problems they were addressing this week and must address this week and every other week. That was what the Labour Party was for, because the Conservative Party did not see things like that.

'Policies of fear created chaos'

The public had demonstrated in the overwhelming majority that they wanted unemployment and insecurity to be fought by the government, not used by it as the main tool of its economic policies.

The Government made conflict when confusion, division, distrust, racism and idleness were ignited by hopelessness. All those policies of fear and neglect created chaos in society and on the streets, he said.

"We cannot afford to be ruled by a government which does nothing to combat that lethal mixture of stagnation and strife."

Labour had a better way because it had the values, perceptions and policies which came from democratic socialism. They had the combination of idealism which stopped them throwing in the towel, and realism which made them buckle down to finding answers. They wanted to put the State where it belonged in a democracy, not over the heads of the people but under their feet.



Liverpool storm - Heffer sails out

All Alliance aims for the next election were geared to one objective: a permanent vested interest in instability, a hung Parliament in which they could be the self-imported arbiters of power. That would be contemptible at any time.

At a time when government was going to have to get on immediately, urgently with the task of generating jobs and investment a strategy which was intent upon horse-trading, juggling, balancing and ego-flattering was totally contemptible.

The Tory attitude was seen in the closure of skill centres and training boards, the reduction of apprenticeships and the attempt to withdraw board and lodging allowances for unemployed youngsters and the chronically sick. It was seen in Norman Fowler's proposals in his social security review, he said.

Labour would go on fighting those proposals. As part of that fight early next year the party would launch its freedom and fairness campaign to put the issue to the British people, give them the Labour alternative and show that the movement had real policies for hope to put in place of the fear which was the only Tory policy.

In the years since 1979 Britain's economic strength had been eaten away as surely as if this country had been engaged in a war. The Tories had been the party and government of destruction. If this country was to rebuild and recover, Labour must be the party of production. Britain had made it and, provided workers, managers and technicians were given the means, Britain would make it in the future, if it had a Labour Government.

their duties as citizens of the world. They did not want to be the world's policemen or its pastor, but they had to be the friends of freedom.

As people who believed that the great privilege of strength was the power that it gave to help people who were not strong, they understood where their obligations were. In this world they all lived together or decayed separately. It was in Britain's interest to help to turn the supplicants of the Third World into customers and consumers by relieving them of the crippling burden of debt, by the effectiveness of its aid policies and by assisting in their development, he said.

Economic sanctions only plausible way

"This is a clinical fact stripped of all emotion and I use it to persuade the listeners. But even to them I say: If you had come with me this year to see the different levels of need in Barrios of Managua, in the Shambas of Tanzania, in the desert settlements of Kenya, in the back streets of Addis Ababa, you would not need to be tickled by profit."

"You would know where our duty lies. You would want to do all you could to give life and to help people make a life for themselves."

The British people understand that putting food in people's stomachs and clothes on their backs, and even more, giving them the means to grow their food, to develop their economy, to find their freedom - that is part of our place in the world."

Britain should not have to be dragged, mauling and floundering into supporting even limited economic sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa, Mr Kinnock said.

"We should be leading opinion and action out of pride in our liberty and out of the practical knowledge that, as we have said in the Labour Party for years, there is only one plausible way that stands the remotest chance of securing peaceful change in South Africa and that is by the strong imposition of effective economic sanctions against apartheid."

"When South African businessmen sensibly conferred with leaders of the African National Congress, when the United Democratic Front grew bold in its demand for freedom in South Africa and when even the President of the United States was obliged to impose embargoes against the apartheid regime, the British Government's alibis and excuses became more lame, more pathetic and more contemptible by the day."

Union move on Liverpool

A group of trade unions has drawn up an emergency motion for the conference which calls on Liverpool's Militant city council to withdraw redundancy notices sent to some of its 31,000-strong workforce.

Heading the unions seeking to put pressure on Liverpool

council is the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, which represents more than 9,000 council workers in the city. However, there are doubts last night, in view of the impact of Mr Neil Kinnock's speech, whether the motion would be taken at the conference.

Meacher in firing line, but leader keeps the reins

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock retained his hold on Labour's national executive committee yesterday after the annual elections produced a power balance broadly similar to the one that has sustained him in most key decisions since he became leader.

On a day when open warfare broke out among the left over Mr Michael Meacher's decision to back Mr Kinnock over the miners' resolution the Labour leader's supporters were confident that he could keep his optimum 17-12 majority on the 29 member executive. This was despite the loss of two confirmed backers from the centre right Mrs Ann Davis who was ousted from the chairman, who

did not stand for re-election in the trade union section.

Mrs Davis was replaced by Mrs Margaret Beckett, MP for Derby South, and front bench spokesman on health, an important gain for the left.

But that was counterbalanced by the loss of Mr Douglas Hoyle MP for Warrington North who was removed from the trade union section.

Mr Hoyle and Mr Hadden were replaced in the trade union section by two print union representatives, Mr Gordon Colling, a national officer of the National Graphical Association, and Mr Ted O'Brien, general officer of Sodag. They are both to the left of Mr Hadden but expected to be



Mr Colling, left, Mrs Beckett and Mr O'Brien regular backers of the leadership.

Mr Meacher, another figure identified in the new centre left grouping, survived with ease despite his decision to back Mr Kinnock over the miners' motion. However most of the

delegates were mandated to back him before Sunday's vote and he is certain to face a more difficult task next year.

Yesterday a far-left briefing document handed to delegates entering the conference attacked Mr Meacher as a "scab" and said that he had now gone

"decisively over to the other side."

It said: "We hope Meacher gets kicked off today, but whatever happens we will make sure he never gets near another left slate that we have any influence with."

Mr Meacher was greeted with shouts of "shame" from some delegates as he rose to reply to yesterday's conference debate on the welfare state. Meanwhile the hard left on the national executive was accused of "schoolboy Stalinism" and of intimidation and bullying.

The Labour coordinating committee, a mainstream left grouping, said the hounding of Mr Meacher was the latest of a long list of incidents making the atmosphere of the NEC "absolutely poisonous".

Health care based on 'equality not profit'

Outline plans for the expansion and reorganization of the health service which conference wants the next Labour Government to implement, were set out in three resolutions carried on a show of hands.

The resolutions called for a charter for women's health, adequate care for the mentally handicapped in the community, and integration of private nursing homes into a community service.

Mr Tom Sawyer, for the National Executive Committee, said that they wanted a people's health service for all who needed it, regardless of ability to pay.

The only thing that could save the health service was a Labour Government.

Opening the debate, Mr David Williams, Confederation of Health Service Employees, moved a composite motion opposing the "Tory Government's systematic and calculated destruction of the National Health Service" to impose a system of private health care which put profit before need.

The motion, later remitted to the NEC, called on the next Labour Government to give a massive financial injection into the NHS to ensure reconstruction of a service free to all on an equitable basis.

Retention of Serps supported

Three motions opposing government proposals for the reform of social security and condemning plans to abolish the state earnings-related pension scheme (Serps) were passed by conference.

A majority of delegates accepted the advice of the National Executive Committee and rejected, on a show of hands, a fourth motion asking an incoming Labour Government to increase social security payments to two-thirds of the average wage.

The motions passed included calls for the retention of Serps, and, if necessary, its reintroduction by an incoming Labour government, an increase of old age pensions to 50 per cent of average earnings for married couples and index-linked child benefit.

A motion was carried resolving to campaign for the retention, reform and strengthening of the wages council system and asking the next Labour Government to protect the employment rights of the low paid with legally enforceable minimum rates.

A campaign to win support for Labour from academics in universities, polytechnics and other colleges was launched at a fringe meeting yesterday.

Higher Education for Labour Party (HELP) aims to cash in on the Government's unpopularity among lecturers and to counteract growing support for the Alliance.

Jury vetting ban approved

A motion calling for an eight-point parliamentary programme to provide for democratic control of police authorities was carried against the wishes of the NEC by 3,639,000 votes to 2,680,000 - a majority of 959,000. The motion was debated on Monday and the result of a card vote was declared yesterday.

The programme would make illegal all forms of jury vetting, including the vetting of coroners' juries.

Today's debates

Delegates will debate motions on the reinstatement of and amnesty for miners; fuel policy; rural policy; local government; NEC proposals on jobs and industry; and women's organizations.

CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK

Neil Kinnock auditioned before the Labour Party yesterday for the role of Prime Minister. For this role a performer needs not just Wagnerian stamina but also Wagnerian weight and substance.

He gave a flawless display of stamina by performing tirelessly for well over an hour. But then no one doubted he had this in him. He has been nicknamed by some the Welsh Wladimir for those who have tired of his lengthy lighter pieces singing the same refrain over and over again. It was the substance that was at stake.

A former coach, his history tutor has said that Kinnock could write 10 pages about nothing but did not find it easy to write two pages about anything. On this occasion he was determined to show that this was an outdated view: that he had developed into a man of stature. There was nothing light about this speech: he devoted more than 10 pages outlining his version of socialism as a manifesto for rescuing Britain from the "evils" of Thatcherism.

He was on trial and he knew it but he did not let tension show. His blink-rate was impressive, four or five a minute at most.

For 34 minutes there was not a cough. Then came an early warning of the presence of a claque. "The first thing we must do..." Kinnock said "...is back the miners" came the retort. Kinnock knew that there were two difficult notes in his monologue. He knew that they would give him trouble but he knew that he could not skip those hours for then the critics would pounce. He made a carefully-planned attack on the first difficult note and hit it firmly in the middle.

He did not mention the miners but he did make it clear that he wanted to be Prime Minister and that he would do so without jettisoning too many principles. He made power without principles sound vicious, hollow and sour, and by the same token principles without power sound naive, sterile and useless. Someone in the hall shouted "Alleluia".

He beamed and made ready for the other top note. He did not mention Liverpool but he did draw a picture of Labour councillors scuttling around a city in taxis handing out redundancy notices. It was his way of emphasizing that politicians must not make promises they cannot keep, extravagant promises that lead to chaos. The note was not flat, it was too sharp.

Mr Eric Heffer, a left-winger from Liverpool and a man who proudly boasts "I can be bloody rude", was just that. He brought the performance to a halt by leaving the stage. The claque, eager to prove that both music and politics are bloodsports, took over: as one might expect there was competition between the boozers and the cheerers.

Mr Kinnock's blink-rate did not increase, he stood his chest, twitches on his ground his teeth waiting for silence and then continued his performance, knowing that the dramatic exit had turned an audition into an historic occasion, over which audiences would fight for some time to come. There would be those sufficiently impressed to compare him with Gaitskill and Bevan and those who would savage him for that sharp note.

Outside in the foyer they surrounded Heffer and chanted "Liverpool, Liverpool, Liverpool" as though at a football match. Inside the hall there was prolonged applause. Mr Kinnock looked puzzled. He had known of the Scabeni claque; he had known that there were three men, Scargill, Bean and Skinner, who could spoil his chances of becoming Prime Minister and now he also had to reckon with Liverpool.

Linda Christmas

Impact of the teachers' strike: 3

Pupils understand grievances, but fear future

As the teachers' dispute continues, correspondents of *The Times* have been examining the effects of the action. In the final article of a three-part series, RONALD FAUX in Edinburgh, CRAIG SETON in Birmingham, and a special correspondent in Manchester talk to pupils.

David and Duncan Helm, aged 16 and 15, sympathize with their teachers at Inverkeithing High School in Fife, although the dispute threatens their academic futures.

Lost lessons, curriculum boycotts and the possibility of direct action affecting the examination system would hardly have been thinkable a year ago but now loom as reality.

David, recently took seven O Grades and achieved seven A passes.

"You cannot be absolutely sure whether the marking was any different this time but I do not believe there was any difference in the examination,"

David said. He now studies for his Highers as Duncan prepared for his O Grades and both brothers are apprehensive about what effect the teachers' dispute, if it is not settled, could have on the examination system.

In Greater Manchester, one school which has always led the way nationally in the table of O and A level examination successes at the comprehensive level is Bramhall High School in Bramhall, Stockport, Greater Manchester.

Academically the effects of the teachers' dispute is having little effect.

In terms of out-of-class activities, however, the action has had drastic results.

Simon Smith, aged 17, of Syddall Road, Bramhall, is a winger for the school rugby first

team which recently hit new heights of success. At present their activities have had to be frozen.

The main academic effect for Simon, who is studying A level geography as well as A level mathematics and Spanish, is the cancellation of a trip to Scarborough to practise techniques for field study.

Sarah King is 14 and has just begun her two-year O level course at the Alderbrook school in Solihull, West Midlands. The teachers' action has meant that already she has lost some classes.

She said: "It has been a long, drawn-out dispute and I hope the teachers can come to some sort of decision so that the school can get back to normal."

Simon can see the teachers' point about wanting more money, but I cannot see why they should take it out on the pupils because it is beginning to affect them. We have to start concentrating on lessons now.

Concluded



Korean Pony joins race for small car market

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A new South Korean car launched today shows how successfully its emerging motor industry has modernized since its cars reached Britain three years ago.

The new Hyundai Pony is a front-wheel drive, transverse engine five-door hatchback with overall dimensions identical to the Ford Escort, the best selling car in Britain. Yet the four versions imported cost between £1,200 and £1,500 less than the equivalent Escort.

The cheapest Pony 1.3L sells for £4,495 compared with £6,025 for the Escort 1.3L five-door. At £5,899 the top-of-the-range Pony 1.5GLS automatic is the only car in its class to sell for below £6,000.

Mr Bob Edmondson, chairman of International Motors, the privately owned West Bromwich company that controls Hyundai imports, said yesterday: "We are going flat out for the small family car market. For the new range Hyundai has built a new plant in Korea."

Russians all smiles as they try to sell arms cuts package to West

Without revealing details of Moscow's "pre-summit" proposals for deep cuts in both superpowers nuclear weapons, a smiling Mr Viktor Karpov, chief Soviet delegate at the Geneva arms talks, made a strong pitch yesterday at selling them to Western public opinion.

The occasion was the second special meeting, this time at the Soviet diplomatic mission, of American and Russian negotiators for the purpose of presentation and explanation of Russia's new proposals.

Correspondents waiting outside the Soviet diplomatic mission gates for the arrival of the US delegation were surprised to find themselves suddenly admitted to the compound and given the opportunity to put questions to an affable Mr Karpov who answered in English instead of

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Russian - that, in itself, an indicator of Soviet attitudes.

The impromptu session, lasting about 10 minutes, was a highly unusual initiative for the Russians and a significant indication of how they want to be ahead in propaganda moves.

The meeting itself lasted an hour and 31 minutes, nothing being said afterwards. In his remarks before it started, Mr Karpov said his delegation saw its task as that of paving the way for a successful Reagan-Gorbachev summit here next month. "But," he added - using his favourite phrase - "it takes two to tango."

He denied Washington critics' assertion that the proposals were unbalanced: "They are as balanced as I am, standing on my feet." They covered all three designated areas of discussion: space, strategic weapons and tactical missiles.

Seize this chance says Healey

Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that Western leaders should seize the opportunity to put questions to an affable Mr Karpov who answered in English instead of

Mr Karpov was asked if the new Soviet proposals were in fact a counter-offer to the proposals the Americans said they had made earlier. "I don't know of what proposals the Americans speak," he said. "There were no comprehensive proposals from the American side. Our proposals are not a counter-offer. They can be the basis for further proposals and decisions."

And what about the "Star Wars" dilemma? "I don't see any dilemma," he replied. "No sane man should want the Star Wars project. It would lead to more instability. It won't make the world more stable, despite all the words to the contrary."

He was emphatic there was no change in the Soviet position on strategic defence initiative research "leading to the development of space strike weapons."



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany (right) with Spanish Prime Minister, at a press conference in Bonn yesterday after talks on Spain's impending membership of the EEC on January 1.

Australian judge cleared

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

The second of two related trials involving senior judicial figures in Australia ended yesterday with the acquittal of a judge charged with attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Cheering and clapping broke out in the New South Wales Supreme Court when a jury cleared Judge John Foord after a 12-day trial of trying to influence criminal proceedings against a prominent Sydney solicitor, Mr Morgan Ryan.

The charge of which he was acquitted was similar to that on which Mr Justice Lionel Murphy, a High Court judge, was convicted and sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment on September 3. Moreover, the main prosecution witnesses were the same in both cases.

Zimbabwe talks on joint party go well

From Jan Raath, Harare

Broad agreement is said to have been reached at the end of preliminary talks on Zimbabwe's two bitterly opposed political factions, the ruling Zanu (PF) party of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, and Zapu, the party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Sources close to both parties, who asked not to be named, said that before any substantive agreement could be reached the two leaders would have to meet to ratify "protocols" so far agreed on by delegations representing the parties. Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo would also have to agree on a number of important details.

The most significant of these is the assigning to Mr Nkomo and senior members of his party positions of seniority both in the Cabinet and on a restructured Politburo of Zanu (PF)'s existing leadership. A new name is also to be decided on.

The surprising degree of success achieved so far is a measure of the importance given by both parties to the issue of unity.

The sources said that delegations representing both parties meeting in the past two weeks had agreed to the necessity of unity, the continued leadership of Mr Mugabe and the expansion of both the Politburo and the Central Committee of Zanu (PF).

EEC asked to legislate on accident prevention

From Jonathan Brande, Brussels

Home accidents cause 30,000 deaths and 40 million injuries a year in Europe and cost £17,000 million a year in health and social security outlays, according to the European Consumer Unions Bureau.

Yet in a hard-hitting report the bureau says that about 20 per cent of these costs could be eliminated and 80 per cent of accidents could be prevented if the EEC introduced the right accident prevention legislation and consumers, manufacturers and national and international authorities acted together to reduce the risk.

Europe is 20 years behind the United States in product safety legislation according to the EEC spokesman Mr Yves Domzaliski, and half the problem is that there are few EEC-wide standards.

The bureau also demands that any product which is withdrawn from the market in one European country must be banned in all the others simultaneously under EEC legislation.

"It would be unimaginable for a product withdrawn from the market in Hamburg to be on sale in Munich," Mr Domzaliski said. "So it should be just as unimaginable that a product banned in Copenhagen should be offered for sale in Rome or London," he said.

Americans wait to see fine print

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

The dramatic new proposal submitted by the Soviet Union at the Geneva arms talks this week is understood to call for a 50 per cent cut in strategic offensive arms held by both superpowers in return for curbs

THE NUCLEAR BALANCE	
Strategic Weapons	1975 1984
US	
Launchers:	
ICBMs	1054 1030
SLBMs	656 592
Bombers	396 297
Total	2106 1919
Soviet Union	
Launchers:	
ICBMs	1607 1398
SLBMs	765 546
Bombers	155 303
Total	2527 2647
US	
Warheads:	
ICBMs	2154 2130
SLBMs	4688 5344
Bombs, ASMs, ALCMs	2802 3298
Total	9444 10770
Soviet Union	
Warheads:	
ICBMs	1837 8420
SLBMs	765 2122
Bombs, ASMs, ALCMs	165 1052
Total	2867 9594

on President Reagan's Star Wars space defence research programme.

However, though the Soviet proposal calls for big cuts in the number of nuclear weapons held by both sides, the Americans are still trying to find out exactly which weapons the Russians are proposing to cut back.

In particular, the Americans are uncertain whether the Soviet proposal would encompass reductions in the large land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) which are the core of Moscow's nuclear force.

In 1981 President Reagan justified his decision to embark on a massive modernization of all three legs of the American nuclear triad by citing the big Soviet nuclear build-up that had occurred during the previous decade.

In fact, although the Soviet Union did greatly expand its nuclear forces during the 1970s, particularly its land-based missile force, its still had about 2,500 fewer strategic nuclear warheads than the US when President Reagan took office.

Even now the Soviet Union still trails the US by about 1,000 strategic warheads.

The cause for the American concern has been the qualitative improvement in the Soviet Union's nuclear defences. Much of Moscow's defence effort during the past decade has been concentrated on building up its force of multiple-warhead land-based missiles. The number of Soviet land-based MIRVs (multiple, independently-targetable re-entry vehicles) rose from 400 to 5,840 between 1975 and 1984.

There was also a big increase in the Soviet arsenal of long-range theatre nuclear force weapons during the same period, notably the triple-warhead SS20s. The US only began to match the Soviet Union in this category of weapon with the deployment of Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles at the end of 1983. The Soviet Union still possesses a big advantage in long-range theatre nuclear force weapons.

Long-range Theatre Nuclear Forces	
	1975 1984
US	
Launchers:	
Pershing 2	0 54
GLCM	0 48
Total	0 102
Soviet Union	
Launchers:	
SS4	500 120
SS5	90 0
SS20	0 400
Total	590 520
Warheads:	
US	0 102
Soviet Union	590 1320
Bombers:	
US (F111s)	333 198
Soviet Union (Tu16s, Tu22s, Tu22Ms, IL28s)	825 553

(Source: US-Soviet Military Balance, 1980-1985, Pergamon-Brassey's).

Glossary: ICBM - intercontinental ballistic missile, SLBM - submarine-launched ballistic missile, ASM - air-to-surface missile, ALCM - air-launched cruise missile, GLCM - ground-launched cruise missile.

Star Wars continues to gain US public support

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), a research programme into the feasibility of deploying defensive weapons in space, continues to pick up public support in the United States, according to a series of opinion polls taken throughout the year.

Despite considerable scepticism both in Western Europe and on Capitol Hill, the polls indicate that President Reagan has overall American public backing for a project that is expected to last about six years at a cost of perhaps \$26 billion (£19 billion).

Two out of at least seven polls taken this year showed disapproval of the programme, known informally as Star Wars. In July an ABC-Washington Post poll asked: "Would you say you approve or disapprove of plans to develop such space-based weapons?" The result: 41 per cent approval, 53 per cent disapproval.

Six months earlier ABC-Washington Post asked people if they approved of developing defensive military weapons using lasers and particle beams to shoot down enemy missiles. The respondents were 49 per cent in favour, 44 per cent opposed. The result of an identical question by the same pollsters in April 1983 was:

favour, 54 per cent; oppose, 37 per cent.

The other negative outcome for Mr Reagan this year was in March in a Harris poll which showed 36 per cent in favour of spending billions of dollars on SDI, and 56 per cent against. That was almost identical to the outcome of a similar Harris poll two years earlier, which showed 36 per cent support and 58 per cent opposition.

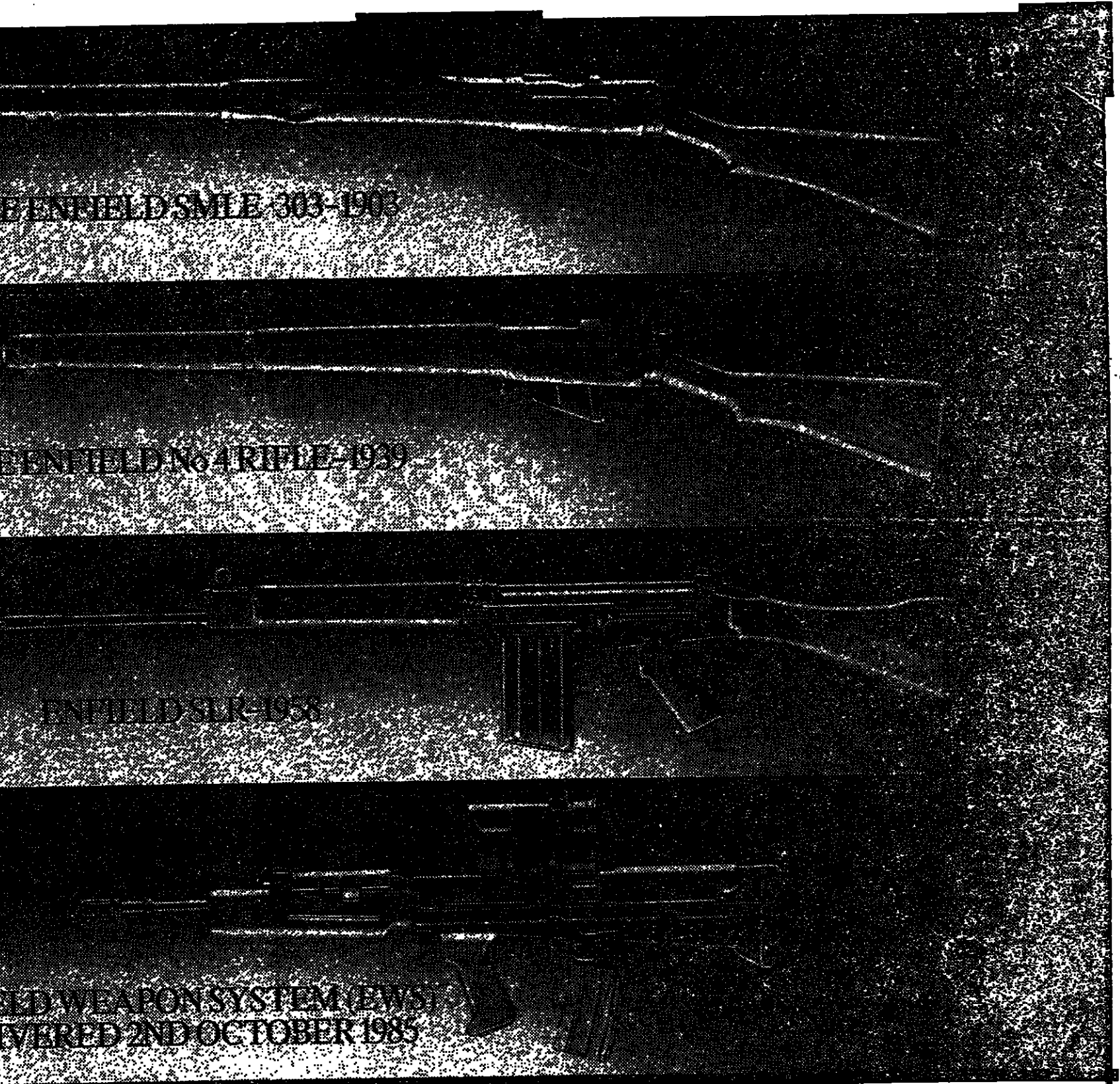
In January Gallup asked people how closely they had followed debate about the SDI. It asked those who responded "very or fairly closely" if they thought the US should go ahead with development of such a system. The result: 52 per cent "Yes", 38 per cent "No".

In February Arthur J. Finkelstein asked simply: "Do you favour or oppose Star Wars?" Thirty-eight per cent of respondents favoured the programme, 37 per cent opposed it.

Five months ago a poll taken for Time magazine by Yankelovich, Skelly and White reflected 51 per cent support for SDI and 35 per cent opposition.

Last March a Roper poll asked: "Do you think the United States should or should not build a space-based defence system?" The result was 54 per cent "should" and 34 per cent "should not".

Today the British Army takes delivery of our new Enfield Weapons System: the EWS 5.56mm rifle and Light Support Weapon ■ 650 rounds per minute. Combat effective to ranges in excess of 600 metres. Recoilless. Single shot or automatic. Plus SUSAT maximum clarification sight with optional night sights ■ The most advanced and efficient personal weapons in the world. So advanced, in fact, that they represent an entirely new concept in personal weapons systems ■ Their ammunition weighs less than half the weight of the 7.62mm - which the EWS replaces. (A very welcome touch if you are the soldier having to carry several hundred rounds around.) ■ If the Army's previous experience of our personal weapons is anything to go by, they will



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

be using the EWS 5.56mm well into the next century ■ Not because they are Royal Ordnance designed and built but solely on their merits - both in efficiency and cost terms ■ And contrary to some ill-informed belief, Royal Ordnance faces stiff competition from all over the free world ■ The fact that the Army has used our Enfield rifles for eighty-two consecutive years should give you some idea of our inventiveness, efficiency and ability ■

ROYAL ORDNANCE
Defence systems, sub-systems and components

Gorbachov hopes his PR sparkle will woo Paris away from Reagan line

From Richard Owen in Moscow and Diana Geddes in Paris

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov plans to use his trip to Paris, which begins today, to promote his image in the West as a youthful and sophisticated Soviet leader and to persuade West European opinion of the dangers of Star Wars space weapons.

But the Kremlin fears the Gorbachov image may be losing some of its sparkle, and that West Europe - including France - is too susceptible to President Reagan's arguments over arms control.

Pravda yesterday carried a long article in praise of Franco-Soviet relations, which it said could help ease superpower tensions in the run-up to next month's Reagan-Gorbachov summit in Geneva.

Mr Gorbachov's talks with President Mitterrand would not only give fresh impetus to the good relations between Paris and Moscow but could also lead to "a turn for the better in international relations as a whole", Pravda said.

The article was overshadowed by a strongly worded Tass commentary focusing, not on Mr Gorbachov in Paris, but on the dangers of France succumbing to Mr Reagan's blandishments.

Mr Reagan's interview with Le Figaro on the eve of the Gorbachov visit amounted to "undisguised instructions to Paris on how it should behave in relations with Moscow in general and during the Soviet leader's visit to France", Tass said.

Washington was trying to "put blinkers on Paris in

advance" and confine French policies within the Nato framework, it said.

Mr Reagan had dared to tell Mitterrand what to talk to Mr Gorbachov about, praising Star Wars and accusing Russia of building up arms and violating human rights.

America wanted France to look at the world "through American glasses", but France and Europe had their own

Warsaw pact to hold summit

Berlin - A Warsaw pact summit will be held in Sofia from October 21-23, apparently to prepare for the November summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachov and President Reagan.

Western diplomatic sources said yesterday in East Berlin (AFP reports).

Interests, Tass said. It echoed Mr Gorbachov's view that the world is wider than Soviet-American relations.

The trip to Paris is Mr Gorbachov's first visit to a Western country since his election as party leader in March after the death of Chernenko.

Diplomats said he clearly hoped to repeat the public relations success of his visit to Britain last December, when he was Chernenko's deputy.

As on that occasion Mr Gorbachov's elegant wife, Raisa

Maksimovna, will be very much in the public eye, reinforcing their image as a modern Russian couple. It is evident with her in mind that Pravda this week put fashion near the top of its list when describing the attractions of the French capital.

Pravda said France was a reliable economic partner for Russia, and that the doubling of Franco-Soviet trade over the past five years had helped Paris to resist American influence.

Relations between France and Russia have been much cooler under President Mitterrand than under Presidents Giscard d'Estaing and Pompidou, with Mitterrand critical of Soviet policies over human rights, Afghanistan and Poland.

He also has irritated the Russians by supporting the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe. But something of the former warm relationship was restored in June last year when Mitterrand came to Moscow.

This thaw even survived a formal Kremlin banquet at which he incensed Soviet officials by raising the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov in public.

About 4,000 police will be on duty in Paris throughout the four days of Mr Gorbachov's visit, and a ban has been imposed on all demonstrations.

Such a ban was "customary" during visits by heads of state or government, the Paris chief of police maintains.

Gorbachov overtures, page 10
Leader, page 11

Cairo in £100m UK arms deal

By Henry Stanhope

Britain is about to conclude a £100 million arms deal with Egypt, the fourth such transaction in recent months, raising the country's military export earnings this autumn to nearly £4 billion.

Contents of the latest package, which is being financed under export credit arrangements, are being kept secret by both sides. But it is understood to include electronic equipment which Britain would help the Egyptians make in their own local factories.

It apparently was agreed during Mrs Thatcher's visit to Cairo for talks with President Mubarak two weeks ago.

Other recent deals include a similar mixed package worth £270 million for Jordan, £230 million worth of Tornado aircraft for Oman and the spectacular £3 billion sale of Tornados and Hawk aircraft to the country's biggest defence contractor - to Saudi Arabia, which was completed in London last week.

Now British Aerospace is concentrating on trying to secure all or most of its long-standing training and support contract with the Saudi Air Force which should be worth more than £1 billion when it comes up for renewal, in a series of smaller contracts, in January.

Meanwhile, the Government is awaiting news any day of the £3 billion US army battlefield communications contract, for which the British electronics giant, Plessey, is competing with the French.

Rumours persist that the cheaper French system has won - despite Mrs Thatcher's appeal to President Reagan a month ago.



Yves Montand, at the funeral in Paris yesterday of his wife Simone Signoret who died of cancer on Monday aged 64.

Mafia 'boss of bosses' in court

New York (Reuters) - The Mafia went on trial in two federal courts here, opening a string of legal actions aimed at putting the shadowy leaders of America's underworld, including the man known as the "boss of bosses", behind bars.

In one trial, the Sicilian Mafia turncoat Tommaso Buscetta will give evidence against 23 men accused of forming the "Pizza Connection" ring in which pizza parlours across the United States were used as fronts for importing \$1.6 billion worth of heroin.

In the other, Paul Castellano, head of the Gambino crime family and reputed "boss of bosses" of the American Mafia, is accused with several associates of running an international car theft, loan-sharking and prostitution ring that killed 23 people.

The two trials are the start of a series of legal actions led by Manhattan's federal prosecutor, Mr Rudolph Giuliani. He plans to put the leaders of each of New York city's five organized crime families on trial for racketeering.

More than 3,000 prospective jurors - their names kept secret from both prosecution and defence lawyers - were called yesterday for selection of two 16-member juries.

Mr Giuliani said the jurors would remain anonymous because he feared Mafia attempts to "bribe, threaten or injure" them.

The government's star witness, Buscetta, aged 52, made confessions which led to charges against more than 300 people in Italy, some of them politicians and businessmen. He turned informer after his wife, two sons, brother and four other relatives were murdered by rivals in Italy.

Parents fail to see PLO Briton

Nicosia (AP) - The parents of Ian Michael Davidson, the Briton held for the murder of three Israelis on board a yacht at Larnaca arrived in Cyprus to visit their son in jail but failed to get in.

Mr and Mrs Sam Davidson, from South Shields, refused to talk to reporters at Larnaca Airport, asked if he had been requested not to say anything. Mr Davidson replied: "There is no one tells us anything. We do what we want."

Mr Davidson, aged 52, and unemployed, has described his son as a "happy-go-lucky lad" who is not interested in politics or world affairs.

A police source said the parents went to Nicosia Central Prison but were unable to see their son because they had not received prior permission. The source said they would probably be able to visit his today.

Accused woman gives birth

Metz (AFP) - Christine Villemin, at the centre of one of France's most dramatic double murder cases, gave birth to a baby boy.

She has been charged with murdering her son Gregory, aged four, whose body was found in the river. Her husband Jean-Marie is in prison, charged with the murder of his cousin Bernard Laroche, whom he believed had killed the boy.

Cannon fodder

Landeck, Austria (AP) - A 25-year-old farmer reported for army duty here with an escort of eight cows, saying he had to bring the animals along because there was no one else to look after them. He was sent home for a week while military authorities decide whether to grant him an exemption.

Wish granted

Strasbourg (AP) - Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, Conservative MP for Hampstead and Highgate, complained about lax security at the Council of Europe, so often that he finally got his way. French security officers barred him from a reception when he failed to produce an invitation.

Golden touch

Paris (Reuters) - The former soccer international Dominique Colonna won more than two million francs (about £142,000) in a football lottery, the only punter with an all correct forecast. He kept goal 13 times for France between 1957 and 1961.

Geldof 'broke'

New York (Reuters) - Bob Geldof, the Irish rock singer who organized the successful "Live Aid" concert, said here that friends had to put up the money for him to fly to New York because he is "broke".

Dowry law

Delhi (Reuters) - A law takes effect today to counter the increasing practice of "bride burning", the murder of brides for dowry payments. It increases penalties to six months in jail and a maximum \$1,000 (about £710) fine.

Crash kills 8

Schefferville, Canada (AP) - Seven men and one woman died when their light plane crashed into a wooded area near the airport of this northern Quebec town during a snowstorm and burst into flames.

Fatal blaze

Paris (AP) - Nine people were killed and eight injured in a fire that ravaged an apartment building in a working district of Paris.

Salvador rejects rebel deal

San Salvador (Reuters, AFP) - El Salvador's Government yesterday rejected conditions for a peace accord set by left-wing rebels which included an arms freeze on both sides.

The Communications Minister, Señor Julio Rey Prendes, told reporters that the conditions, sent in a letter by political representatives of the Frente Morazanista Liberación (FMLN), contained nothing new.

The letter said the FMLN was willing to freeze arms supplies as long as the Government did so as well, and would end its campaign to sabotage the economy if the armed forces stopped using aircraft in the guerrilla war.

The minister said no subversive group had a right to set such conditions, which the rebels had first outlined in a meeting with government officials in November.

The rebels also proposed the setting up of a provisional government with power-sharing, and the maintenance of two armed forces.

● Amnesty granted: The Legislative Assembly in San Salvador has granted amnesty to a Costa Rican pilot whose freedom, sources said, was demanded by the kidnappers of President José Napoleón Duarte's daughter (AP reports).

The Legislature's action may be the Government's first step toward fulfilling various demands of the abductors of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Durn, aged 35, who was kidnapped with a friend, Ana Cecilia Villeda Sosa, three years ago.



Señor Alfredo Christian, aged 37, the new leader of El Salvador's Republican Nationalist Alliance who replaces Señor Roberto D'Aubusson.

Administration of quake city in ruins

From John Carlin, Mexico City

Life in the Mexican capital, most visibly the traffic, is returning to a bizarre normality this week but much of government is condemned to a prolonged period of paralysis.

More than 100 public buildings were destroyed by the two earthquakes which struck the Mexican capital on September 19 and 20. Among these were five ministries.

Mexican Government officials, habitually euphemistic, have said only 2 per cent of the city was seriously damaged which is statistically correct but fails to register that 2 per cent is as vital to Mexico City as Westminster and the City are to London.

The list of calamities suffered by the notoriously vast Mexican bureaucracy is endless.

One building flattened was the headquarters of the Procurator General. Here were stored the entire country's criminal records as well as the records of pending trials - notably those of recently arrested drug bosses. These records have been almost entirely lost now, leaving the Mexican justice system with some apparently insurmountable problems.

A large red building, 100 yards wide and eight floors high, which housed the Ministry of Commerce did not collapse.

Eleventh battle in chess series

Moscow (AP) - The eleventh game of the world chess championship between the challenger, Gary Kasparov, playing white, and Anatoly Karpov began here yesterday.

Eleventh game
White Kasparov, Black Karpov

1 P-Q4	N-B3	2 P-QB4	P-B3
3 N-Q3	P-B6	4 N-B3	O-O
5 B-N5	P-B4	6 P-B3	P-B4
7 N-B2	P-B4	8 P-B4	P-B4
9 O-O	P-B2	10 B-P3	N-B5
11 B-B2	B-B2	12 R-R1	P-QB3
13 P-QB3	B-B2		

Sudan food aid gets through

Food aid is now reaching western Sudan daily, according to Mr Peter McPherson, head of the US Agency for International Development (Paul Valley wires).

Between 700 and 800 tons a day are coming into the famine-hit region by air and road and are being distributed by the Save the Children Fund, he said. Some food was even getting through by rail, though nowhere near the 1,000 tons a day originally planned.

Shuttle Atlantis set for secret mission

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Two DSCS-3 (Defence Satellite Communications System) satellites into stationary orbit 22,000 miles out in space for routine military communications.

These satellites weigh about 1,900 lb and their two solar panels make them about 36ft wide. They are operated by the Air Force. The Army operates the ground stations which relay and pick up the satellite signals.

The first secret mission last January was said to involve

but has been reduced to an eerie, windowless wreck, devastated inside. The Ministry of Commerce computers, in a separate building, have been buried, and with it the entire ministry's data bank, under several tons of rubble.

The Ministry of Commerce - a key government department as Mexico tries desperately to emerge from its debt-ridden slump - is responsible for foreign investment, trade and domestic market regulations.

All for the foreseeable future will remain only minimally attended to.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry also was wrecked and is operating, very inadequately, from a villa in a smart suburb. The Labour Ministry was razed to the ground.

A 20-storey building said to be the intelligence centre - including telephone tapping - of the Interior Ministry is still standing, but at the same angle as the Tower of Pisa and more precariously.

To compound the nightmare rehabilitation task now faced by President Miguel de la Madrid, the building of Asseguradores Mexicanos, the Government's insurance brokers, also was destroyed, with the implications that has for the vast amounts of compensation due on all the damaged public buildings.

Argentine leader to meet Steel

By Richard Evans

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, will discuss the future of the Falkland Islands with President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina in Madrid on Sunday.

The talks come less than a month after Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, met Dr Alfonsín in Paris, a move criticized by Mrs Thatcher, who said it would "deeply upset" the people of the Falklands.

Mr Steel, who left London yesterday for Gibraltar, believes there must be a negotiated settlement to the Falklands issue unless Britain plans to keep a task force there permanently.

Mr Steel yesterday met the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan, for the first of a series of discussions about the Rock. He also met Mr Joe Bossano, leader of the Opposition Labour Party, and the acting Governor, Mr John Broadley.

Mr Steel is to travel from Gibraltar to the Liberal International Conference in Madrid, where President Alfonsín is to receive the Liberal International's prize for freedom for his success in restoring democracy in Argentina.

placing in orbit a Signal Intelligence (Sigint) spy satellite. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, strongly attacked press leaks at the time about shuttle missions for the Pentagon.

Nasa officials said the Atlantis, with an all-military crew of five under the command of Colonel Karol Bobko, would be launched from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Warsaw dangles amnesty carrot

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Government yesterday hinted broadly that it would free some of the country's 280 political prisoners if Poles voted in large numbers in this month's parliamentary elections and ignored Solidarity appeals for a boycott.

The carrot was dangled by the Government spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban, who developed comments made by General Jaruzelski in New York last week.

The general said a high - that is between 75 and 80 per cent - turnout would indicate that stability had returned to political life in Poland. The higher the turnout, he said, "the better the conditions will be for announcing an amnesty".

Mr Urban said it was up to the newly elected Sejm (Parliament) to make a decision on amnesty, but that if many Poles voted this would "indicate a lower degree of threat to public order" from the Solidarity opposition and would "create chances" for clemency.

Tamil attack

Colombo - Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked the Pettah police station in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka but were beaten off after a two-hour gun battle.

Iran insists raids will not halt oil contracts

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran can meet all its oil export commitments and has no need to break contracts, a senior Oil Ministry official said yesterday. The official, who asked not to be named, told Reuters: "There is no question of force majeure."

Force majeure clauses in commercial contracts release the parties from their obligations in the event of major problems beyond their control.

Oil traders feared that repeated Iraqi attacks on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal since mid-August might seriously curb Iran's oil exports. Iranian officials say the raids damage

pipelines and installations, but the bombers flew too high to aim well enough to do irreparable damage.

The Oil Ministry official said Iran's oil production in the month ended September 22 was at a level of its 2.3 million barrels a day quota under Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) agreements.

Foreign sources estimate its net exports at 950,000 barrels a day less than production. The current Iranian month's production level would also be about the quota mark, the official said.

California's billion-dollar flutter

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

The advertising campaign that is bombarding California's 25 million residents emphasises fun and social responsibility, not once mentioning word gambling. Mr Brad Forrester, the advertising executive of Needham, Harper Worldwide, charged with the marketing of the lottery, said: "We're telling Californians, 'for one dollar you can enjoy a form of entertainment and at the same time benefit the state with funds for education'."

It is estimated that some \$340 million or 34 per cent of the lottery's anticipated first-year take will be allocated to public education: 50 per cent goes back in prizes, and the other 16 per cent to run the operation.

But critics of the lottery point out that in other areas where state-sanctioned gambling has already arrived (there are 22 lottery states in the US), when the lottery windfall arrives, funds for schools are simply reduced accordingly. The Republican chairman of the New York State Senate Education Committee said of that state's operation: "My inclination is to say it is a fraud and the public is not wrong if it is disillusioned."

The first California game, in which players will scratch off latex coatings on a card to determine if they have won cash prizes of up to \$5,000 will offer 400 million tickets at a dollar each. Winners of \$100 prizes become eligible for the jackpot draw, worth up to \$2 million.

Nowhere in the vast advertising campaign is mentioned the odds for this particular gamble - 10 to one against winning \$2, 25 million to one against being one of the \$2 million jackpot winners. Many of California's citizens remain unimpressed.

Forty-six security officers have been hired throughout the state to keep the game clean. Tickets are on sale at 20,000 retail outlets, with retailers keeping 5 cents of each \$1 ticket sold. If forecasts are met within a year the California lottery should join the business elite that makes up Fortune magazine's top 50 companies in America.

Clashes on Cape campus

Police and troops clashed violently yesterday with coloured students in Capetown as 436 schools closed by ministerial decree on September 6 were reopened but stayed virtually empty (Ray Kennedy writes from Johannesburg).

At the Coloured University of the Western Cape three foreign television crews were arrested as they filmed students and school pupils demonstrating at the main gate.

One 18 year old was shot in the leg, and Mr Colin Jones,

Frankfurt Greens furious over protester's death

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Whoever was to blame for the death of the Frankfurt left-wing demonstrator last Saturday - police or the victim himself - the facts were by yesterday lost in the resultant politics.

The Radical-environmentalist Greens - who hold the balance of power in Hesse regional legislature which includes Frankfurt - were last night holding a meeting at the spot where the man died. As a protest at the death, they had earlier suspended talks with the regional Social Democratic Government, about forming a loose coalition against the wick, Ulzen, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, were peaceful.

One-candidate election

Freestown (Reuters) - Voting began peacefully yesterday in Sierra Leone's presidential election with the sole candidate, Major-General Joseph Momon, representing the sole political party, the All People's Congress.

Major-General Momon, aged 48, is expected to be inaugurated in late November or early December, succeeding Mr Siaka Stevens, aged 80.

Nearly three million people were entitled to vote yesterday. Major-General Momon was expected to obtain comfortably the two-thirds majority to allow him to be inaugurated.

Mr Stevens was originally installed by an act of parliament when the former colony, which gained independence from Britain in 1961, became a republic in 1971.

Major-General Momon was expected to obtain comfortably the two-thirds majority to allow him to be inaugurated.

Train strike

Paris (Reuters) - A strike by train drivers protesting against safety tests disrupted rail travel throughout France. The tests, consisting of spot checks, followed a series of rail accidents.

Emergency measures

Nigeria faces 15 months of belt-tightening to overcome economic crisis

From Our Correspondent, Lagos

A state of economic emergency was imposed in Nigeria yesterday by President Ibrahim Babangida, the new military leader.

In a radio and TV broadcast to mark the 25th anniversary of Nigeria's independence from Britain, President Babangida warned that stringent economic measures, reminiscent of the civil war years from 1967 to 1970, will be applied in the next 15 months.

He banned the importation of two staple foods, rice and maize, and cancelled counter trade deals involving the exchange of Nigerian food for consumer goods and foodstuffs.

In an attempt to "attract foreign investment and generate foreign exchange", the President announced a scheme to allow Nigerian banks to operate foreign currency accounts.

He also promised to overhaul the system for granting import licences to reduce "bottlenecks and ensure the importation of clearly scarce commodities".

Import licences not involving the approval of foreign exchange will now be restricted to "critical" items like books, school and hospital equipment, drugs, agriculture, and road

construction machinery.

The Nigerian leader, who took over in a coup on August 27, warned creditors of Nigeria's \$20 billion foreign debt and \$39.4 million domestic debt: "I must make it abundantly clear that the Government will admit only those external and internal debts which have been duly documented and ascertained."

He also promised to clamp down on new debts and to order a review of private and public loan-assisted schemes.

His speech on whether the Government had decided to resume negotiations with the IMF for a \$2.5 billion stand-by loan. The President instead praised the enthusiasm in the current debate on the loan, warning that austere times will stay regardless.

With or without the loan, all of us must make hard choices involving great difficulties and requiring sacrifices from every one and every sector including the armed forces," he said.

Emphasis would be shifted from the nation's "buying and selling syndrome and parasitic services to the more enduring domain of increased total real

production rising labour productivity and greater efficiency of investment."

There would be a shift in emphasis from large-scale to small-scale farming and from large irrigation projects to small earth-dams. The Government also plans expanded production of staple foods like rice as well as vegetable oil and animal products.

The list of prohibited commodities is expected as Nigeria becomes more self-sufficient. Brazil and France are likely to be worst hit by the emergency measures announced yesterday.

Under counter trade deals "discontinued", the exchange of Nigerian crude for sugar and other foodstuffs from Brazil and France will no longer be possible. Deals with Austria and Italy will remain untouched since they involve the importation of capital goods and construction equipment.

The Nigerian leader left open the possibility of further counter trade deals: "We shall explore the possibility of project financing in kind strictly in those areas of critical importance to our industrial and technological development," he said.



Mr John DeLorean walking back to his Detroit hotel with his lawyer, Mr Howard Weitzman, after a court appearance on federal fraud charges on Monday.

Sindona sought \$80m from Nixon to buy Italian newspapers

Milan (AP) - The Sicilian financier, Michele Sindona, told a court here that he asked President Nixon's Administration for \$80 million (\$57 million) in 1971 to try to take over three Italian newspapers and "influence Italy's political situation".

Sindona said the negotiations collapsed during Watergate scandal that prompted President Nixon's resignation three years later.

The convicted financier, extradited to Italy from the United States last year, made his disclosures during a trial in which he is charged with hiring a gunman to murder a bank examiner in Milan in 1979.

Sindona said that he planned takeover of the widely circulated daily *Corriere della Sera* of Milan and *Il Tempo* and *Il Messaggero* of Rome needed investment of \$100 million, \$20 million from Sindona and the balance

from the US Administration. Sindona told the court on Monday that he discussed the plan with the then US Ambassador to Italy, Mr Graham Martin. Sindona said the aim of the planned deal was to "influence the political situation in Italy and isolate the Communist Party".

The hearing was adjourned when Sindona, who denies the charges, was suddenly taken ill and asked to be returned to prison.

It is the second trial for Sindona since he was extradited to Italy while serving a 25-year term in the United States for fraud.

In the current trial he is charged with paying \$50,000 to an American gunman to shoot Giorgio Ambrosoli outside his home. Sindona's lawyer said the charge of the liquidation of Sindona's banking empire.

Thousands flee poison threat at Somali port

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Thousands of people were ordered to leave their homes, a hospital and a prison were evacuated, and police cordoned off seafarers areas of Mogadishu in Somalia when the bow section of the stranded 16,000-ton freighter *Ariadne* capsized outside the port entrance.

The *Ariadne*, Greek-owned but registered in Panama, was carrying a cargo of toxic chemicals when it ran aground on August 25. It later broke in two. Somali officials had called for international help to remove the wreck because of the danger it posed to the area.

Brigadier-General Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla, the Interior Minister, said there was a danger of an explosion, or of clouds of poisonous gas drifting over the city.

Panic spread in Mogadishu on Monday evening when the *Ariadne's* bow capsized in a strong wind. It was feared that sea water could mix with some of the dangerous chemicals, including organo-phosphorous compounds, tetraethyl lead, organochlorine pesticides and calcium carbide.

First reports said the British Embassy, which is near the sea front, had been evacuated, but officials there denied this. But many offices were deserted and normal life came to a halt in a large area of Mogadishu.

Thousands of dead fish were washed up on the shore.

Reagan forces woman Cabinet member to step down

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan has forced Mrs Margaret Heckler, the Secretary for Health and Human Services, out of his Cabinet and asked her to become Ambassador to Ireland. She has asked for a few days to think about it.

Her ousting, after weeks of denigrating rumours and press-

ure on her to resign, is seen as a victory for Mr Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, who made no secret of his dissatisfaction with her performance and waged a tireless campaign to have her removed.

Mrs Heckler, aged 54, a former representative from Massachusetts, was appointed

in January, 1983 and is one of only two women in the Cabinet.

Conservatives in the Administration have complained that she was not forceful enough in making the cuts the President wanted in social services, that she was not aggressive enough in curtailing abortion, and that

she was not sufficiently in tune with White House ideology.

What has surprised and angered many people is not her dismissal but its manner. Mr Reagan at first refused to give her access to the President, and only allowed her to ask him on Monday about her rumoured dismissal.

Hard slog for Danes to close trade gap

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Denmark's Prime Minister, Mr Poul Schluter, yesterday predicted that the country's balance of payments would not improve until early 1986, and pledged that his minority coalition would take action if necessary to keep its strategy of economic reform on course.

"Until we have put our economy in order, it will not be easy to be a Dane," Mr Schluter said at the state opening of Parliament. He was referring to his government's promise in 1982 to "make it easier to be Danish". He listed the coalition's successes in tackling Denmark's chronic economic malaise by the imposition of tight austerity measures notably in public expenditure.

With unemployment and inflation rates 9 per cent and 5 per cent respectively - falling, and the state budget deficit forecast to drop to 26,000

million kroner (1,900 million) next year from this year's projected shortfall of 36,000 million kroner, Denmark's persistently unsatisfactory balance of payments deficit was a big cause of concern, the Prime Minister admitted.

The balance of payments deficit for the first half of this year is 12,700 million kroner, and experts fear that the shortfall for 1985 will far exceed last year's 17,000 million kroner shortfall and the Government's optimistic forecasts.

Mr Schluter attributed the balance of payments problem to a combination of high home consumption and industrial investment in new, imported capital goods such as machinery and technology, plus a sluggish export performance which had showed signs of picking up only in the late summer.

US allows Athens to question spy

From Mario Modiano Athens

The US Government has agreed to allow Greek investigators to question a Russian defector who is said to have claimed that the Greek state administration has been penetrated by Soviet agents.

Mr Sergei Bokhan, a Soviet diplomat in the Athens embassy who has been identified as the former deputy station chief of Soviet military intelligence, defected to the United States four months ago.

Mr Bokhan disclosed that the main Soviet interest here was acquisition of Western military technology. His revelations led to the arrest of a Greek Navy lieutenant and two civilian electronics experts who were charged with selling defence secrets to the Russians.

The Americans reversed an earlier decision and granted Greece access to Mr Bokhan to help clear a politically embarrassing situation for the Socialist Government.

This was seen as a good will gesture. It certainly coincided with yesterday's arrival of Mr Robert Keeley, the new US Ambassador to Greece.

The Government has flatly denied opposition claims that Soviet agents had infiltrated its ranks, state enterprises handling defence contracts, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Greek media.

Gust likely cause of Dallas crash

Washington (Reuters) - The phenomenon of wind shear was probably the principal cause of a Delta Airlines jet crash on August 2 that killed 134, a government report by the National Transportation Safety Board said.

"Though the aircraft's captain bitterly criticized an 'inexperienced' air traffic controller minutes before he died, the board found no evidence that the controller's action played any role in the crash, just short of the Dallas, Fort Worth runway, which was survived by 31 people.

A pilot who brought in another aircraft just before the crash was said to have reported the end of the runway looked like "a tornado or something. I've never seen anything like it".

Safety experts said a sudden loss of airspeed, as happened with the Delta Flight 191, was a typical effect of a violent and unpredictable burst of wind, though none was detected in the area by air traffic controllers or a wind gust recorder on the airport grounds.

The last words of the pilot of the Lockheed L-1011, Mr Edward Connor, were: "Watch your speed, you're going to lose it all of a sudden", then: "Push it up, push it way up", apparently a reference to air speed.

Malaysians deny attack on Philippine island

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) - Malaysia yesterday denied that its armed forces had strafed and raided a remote Philippine island, killing 53 people, a few days after Filipino pirates ravaged a Malaysian coastal village.

"There was no such incident," a Malaysian Defence Ministry spokesman said. "It is not our policy to enter other people's territorial waters."

The spokesman also said: "We believe certain people with vested interests have made the report up," but would not elaborate.

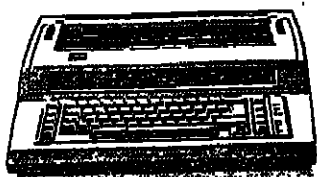
● MANILA: The Philippine Government said yesterday that it was investigating reports of the raid (Keith Dalton writes). A report on the alleged incident has been given to President Marcos and the

Foreign Ministry by the acting armed forces chief, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, who said his office was still verifying reports on the number of casualties or hostages "if there are any". He refused to confirm or deny the reported raid, the state-run Philippine news agency said.

The alleged assault was said to have been carried out during a Malaysia chase of suspected Filipino pirates who three days earlier killed 10 people and wounded 13 others.

Brigadier-General Arturo Asuncion, who on Sunday visited the island with a company of Philippine Marines, told reporters in the southern town of Zamboanga that, although the island was deserted, signs were everywhere of a major battle.

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SPECTRUM

In the final part of his series, Stewart Tandler examines the new ways of training today's police force

Bringing more order to the law

THE POLICE

Part 3

How can those who enforce the law meet the public's high expectations? Modern management training techniques and higher quality recruitment are part of the answer

At the last count there were more than 132,000 police officers in Britain — one per 400 of the population — plus more than 43,000 traffic wardens and other civilian staff. For 1985-86, the gross cost of policing England and Wales is put at £2,942 million.

Given these figures the police are, by any standards, a large organization and in the commercial world would be regarded as a sizeable "service industry." But when the expectations of the public (the consumer) and the personnel (the police officers) are considered or compared, it seems something is going wrong.

The public, while generally valuing the service, are not satisfied with performance on individual requirements and have high expectations based on the image of the service (see the response to Question C in the table). The police willingly foster these expectations but then find it difficult to fulfil them.

At this point in the history of an ailing organization, someone would summon the management consultants. In the case of the police, the role was shared by Lord Scarman in the wake of the 1981 disorders, by police academics and by the Home Office.

Officers had to be trained to deal with the public

All agreed that the organization's prime assets, its officers, would have to be improved — a feeling of unease which is partially supported by the response to Question A in the table. Officers had to be better trained to deal with the public, handle policing demands and the basic business of their organization.

Policing would be rationalized as far as possible so that the objectives would be what the police could realistically achieve. Petty vandalism on a huge housing estate, for example, could not be diminished without the concentrated efforts of many agencies, but pickpockets in the high street could. Alongside this policy, tight financial restraints would come into effect.

Whether the police organization now flourishes will depend very much on what is happening in places like the Police Staff College at Bramshill, the vast training complex run by Scotland Yard in north



In the line of duty: recruits at the Hendon training school in north London and (right) heavily outnumbered on the beat



London, and provincial recruit training centres such as Ashford in Kent.

They all start from the advantage that, since pay improvements following the Edmund-Davies report in 1978, the standard and number of recruits has improved dramatically, with an experienced constable earning about £10,000. Scotland Yard's shortfall of more than 4,000 in the mid-1970s has long gone.

Research covering the 1979-81 period showed the average age of recruits was 22 years and 51 per cent were under 21. A young officer is obviously fit and receptive but he has few emotional resources or experiences to fall back on. As one experienced constable said: "If you send a 19-year-old to a domestic dispute, what is he going to know of the problems of a married couple? They are just going to dismiss him."

The average age is now rising. New officers in their early 40s have been accepted by some forces and Ashford's current intake includes a former sergeant major aged 44. His colleagues include graduates, a former assistant building society manager, a qualified surveyor, a local government officer and other ex-servicemen.

All new officers must go through a probationary period of two years before they are confirmed as constables. The effect of Scarman and internal police working parties is that more training has been introduced into the two years with greater emphasis on the relationship with the public, particularly in view of the political implications of the response to Question B in the table.

Older officers admit that much basic training in the past rested on swallowing vast goblets of law and very little else. Others would claim that the teaching of good relationships with the public is no more than the "best police practice" of the pre-Scarman era.

This was apparently acquired through the experience of work. However, both Scarman and the Policy Studies Institute's report showed that a lot of bad habits were also imbibed.

As a defence against those habits, all recruits now spend longer initial training sessions at centres like Ashford or Hendon. In the regions, the total period before an officer is

attached to a station has become 17 weeks and in London 20 weeks.

Up to 45 per cent of the provincial courses now cover social skills and role-playing scenarios. Some tutors say there are difficulties because recruits are influenced by the role-playing at the centres. They arrive at stations having learnt a lot about arrests or cautions and are too eager to rack up real arrests.

Throughout the rest of the initial two-year period there are short training sessions and reviews. The Metropolitan Police are planning to introduce a training system which will, in future, go beyond the two years and keep up the momentum.

Courses will be run at the end of probation, then at four, seven, 10 and 13 years of service. They could prove an antidote to the dangers of falling into the traditional pattern of policing shown by older, more cynical officers.

The Policy Studies Institute's report showed up entrenched atti-

tudes particularly among London's CID officers. Last year Hendon took the bold course of completely closing down the Detective Training School for some months and then re-opened it with a new set of courses more closely allied to job skills than legal education.

Entry to the 10-week junior course can only be achieved after an applicant has worked at three pre-school elements based on law. He must get 100 per cent in three tests before he can go on the course.

He then finds himself learning the investigation, preparation and presentation of a case in a mock county court within the school. Two former Central Criminal Court judges hear the cases put by barristers and solicitors before a jury of other trainees.

At the end of the course, which includes sections on police ethics and discipline, the trainee spends another year as an acting CID officer, with

further training, before he becomes a fully-fledged detective.

He will have above him, whether he stays in CID or goes back to uniform, sergeants and inspectors who achieved their rank by examinations based mainly on law. It is not the best grounding for supervisory roles and Hendon is now running specialist courses.

The two ranks each have two courses. The first comes when they are promoted and the second follows six months later. The inspectors' courses have started to examine management trends and officers have visited companies such as Tesco and Marks and Spencer.

The object of the training, according to Chief Inspector John Ward, is to "produce a more open-minded individual who can debate issues, handle people, finance." Superintendent Tom Field said: "It is going to be more like running a small business at each station."

Bramshill prepares and instructs the policemen who will become the senior managers and directors. In recent years, both the Home Office and the police have been worried that middle management needed to be improved. The problem worsened when a large number of senior officers took early retirement last year because of possible tax changes on pensions.

There are practical aspects to the problems of middle management. During the first Brixton riots in 1981, for example, the junior officers had been taught how to use riot equipment but the senior officers had not learnt any of the tactics needed.

The Yorkshire Ripper case exposed problems

Bramshill provides courses for middle-ranking officers, for those deemed to be rising to the top echelons of command and for those who have joined the service as high-fliers. In addition it also prepares specialist material for the day-to-day problems of policing at a senior rank. Like other officers they will pass through the junior and intermediate command courses which train inspectors, chief inspectors and superintendents. The senior command course prepares officers for top command.

The courses last up to six months and the senior one includes the study of management techniques among police forces and companies in Europe or the United States. Desk-top exercises are played out to give officers a taste of management decision-making.

Bramshill has its supporters and its enemies. Its academic ambience is resented and the length of the courses questioned. Yet how can the police meet, for example, the mismanagement problems which were discovered after the Yorkshire Ripper case if they have no higher training system?

The man who handles an annual budget like the £800 million it costs to police London has to appreciate what modern management can give him. He must be receptive to ideas.

A witness to the Royal Commission on the police in 1929 said: "To represent the police as the one unaltered element of the national life is to talk without meaning. When the times change, all men change with them."

Reform in the cause of justice

COMMENT

Putting right miscarriages of justice is a hit-and-miss business. It depends far too much on the persistence of individuals, the media and sometimes sheer luck.

Tom Sargent, secretary of Justice, the all-party lawyers' association, for 25 years before his retirement, says that in his time he helped in the quashing of conviction or release from prison of at least 25 men. That redoubtable campaigner, Ludovic Kennedy, has had a similar experience with four more men. Now *Rough Justice*, the BBC 1 programme tomorrow finishes its third series exposing convictions of people in custody who are, the researchers have claimed, "almost certainly innocent".

Statistics about possible miscarriages of justice are inadequate. The latest and most meaningful are a sample survey of work done from October 1 to December 31, 1981. In that short time there were 470 allegations of wrongful conviction, 176 complaints over sentence and 40 claims for compensation for wrongful conviction.

Clearly some independent body is required to provide new impetus for re-examination of deserving cases. The Government should at least adopt, or even adopt, a proposal of the Home Affairs Select Committee of the House of Commons.

It wanted an independent review body to be charged with advising the Home Secretary on his exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. Once supplied with the facts, the review body would decide whether an investigation should be done, and if so by whom. That would get round fears about entrusting the investigation of a possible injustice to the same force which achieved the original conviction.

Even if the person is successful in proving his innocence, however, the provision of compensation may be liable to inconsistency. The Home Secretary is reviewing the present system for compensation and expects to announce his conclusions to Parliament before the end of the year.

Justice takes the view that the Home Secretary is too bound up with the administration of justice and the police to keep the job of granting compensation. Instead, there should be an independent tribunal operating, similar to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

Maybe the new independent Crown Prosecution Service will be more successful at sifting evidence before trial, but there are already fears about its quality as plans now stand. Action is needed. Given past and present cases, it is hard to believe there are not innocent persons in jail this morning, waiting for delayed justice, while guilty men go free.

Peter Evans

POLICE RECORD

Entry requirements: Minimum age of 18½ and maximum of 30; four O levels (including Maths and English) or a pass at a set of written tests; height of 5ft 6in. Individual requirements can be varied at discretion of chief officers. Male/female ratio: In 1984 there were 109,490 male officers and 11,083 female officers in England and Wales.

Ranks: In 1984 in England and Wales there were 98,846 constables, 19,237 sergeants, 8,962 inspectors and chief inspectors, 2,169 superintendents and chief superintendents, and 259 with the rank of assistant chief constable or above.

Graduates: There were 4,681 graduates serving in 1984 in England and Wales, representing approximately 3.6 per cent of the total force.

Ethnic minority groups: The Metropolitan Police had 271 officers from ethnic minority groups in 1984. Out of 10,296 applications to the force last year, 400 were from ethnic minority recruits. Thirty-six joined out of 1,219 new trainees.

The statistics given in the table (right) are from a poll carried out by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) for The Times. The sample used was a quota study designed to be representative of all adults aged 15 and over in Great Britain. Interviews took place between August 13 and 18.

HOW THE PUBLIC VIEWS THE FORCE

A: I would feel uncomfortable going into a police station

% by sex, age and class											
Total	Men	Women	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	AB	C1	C2 DE
Agree	19	20	19	30	23	15	17	13	13	18	18
Disagree	75	75	75	65	72	78	80	83	83	75	74
Neither, don't know, or no opinion	5	5	7	5	7	4	7	3	6	7	5

B: Local councils should have more control over the way in which their local area is policed

% by sex, age and class											
Total	Men	Women	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	AB	C1	C2 DE
Agree	60	56	63	61	65	57	62	54	51	61	60
Disagree	27	34	21	21	25	32	29	27	36	27	28
Neither, don't know, or no opinion	14	10	16	18	10	11	9	19	13	12	12

% by voting habit and area											
Total	Cons	Lab	Lib	Aln	North	Midlands	South	Urban	Mixed	Rural	
Agree	51	71	63	65	61	54	51	61	61	53	
Disagree	40	16	27	21	21	30	26	27	27	30	
Neither, don't know, or no opinion	10	13	10	14	10	15	13	12	12	16	

C: Policemen who break the law should be more severely punished than other members of the public

% by age					
Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	55-64	65+
Agree	62	54	58	64	70
Disagree	28	33	33	27	25
Neither, don't know, or no opinion	9	13	9	8	5

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هكزامن الجحيل

A treasure from the deep

Simon Tait reports on the remarkable condition of Holland I, a submarine raised after 69 years in the English Channel

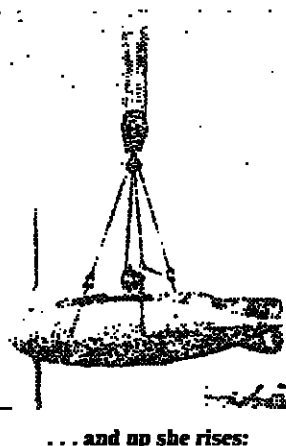
The Royal Navy's first submarine, rescued three years ago after lying since 1913 in 250 feet of the English Channel is now entering the last phase of its restoration at Gosport. A community task force under the supervision of retired Royal Navy Captain Alec Wale is reassembling the interior of the boat, reconstructed rudders and hydroplanes will be added to the outer hull. Holland I was launched 84 years ago this month; it will be unveiled next Autumn, almost in its original state.

Restoration has gone almost without a hitch, and the greatest aid to the project has remained a fascinating mystery. For the inside of Holland I was in a miraculous state of preservation.

Much had been removed before her last journey — which should have been to the breakers' yard — and has been lost since, but what remained was in a state which still defies conclusive scientific explanation. The bronze torpedo hatch with its steel springs opened with a slight tug and clicked shut again; the steel valve springs in the petrol engine were untouched by corrosion; the electric motor was in such perfect condition that it looked almost possible to run it.

Metallurgists, corrosion experts and engineers have all studied the submarine but none has produced a convincing explanation.

In the last decade of the 19th century a remarkable Irish-American, John Philip Holland, caught the imagination of the American public with his dedication to the idea of underwater warships and his



...and she rises: raising the Holland

carelessness of the dangers as he tested them himself. The British, anxious not to lag behind in an international race for a submersible navy, bought the plans of Holland's boat and the first (of five) was built at Vickers' Barrow-in-Furness yard in great secrecy.

On October 3, 1901, the Navy and Military Record announced: "It is understood that no ceremony will take place at the forthcoming launch of the first British submarine". In fact, it had already been launched the day before.

Developments were swift and by 1913 the first Hollands had been superseded in a navy which now had 84 submarines. The original boats were towed for scrap but Holland I, her hatch not properly shut, sank under tow near the Eddystone Lighthouse and remained there for 69 years.

Her salvage was instigated and supervised by Commander Richard Compton-Hall, director of the Royal Navy Submarine Museum and the leading submarine historian. He was the first to enter the boat after its re-emergence. "It looked just like a submarine in refit. The torpedo hatch swung open with only a slight pull. I could not believe it."

Steel parts next to bronze should have rotted in the

process of galvanic action, but round the conning tower they had not. Instead they had been protected by a thick crystalline shield of calcium carbonate; it was of the aragonite type which normally only forms in environments of room temperature and above.

Corrosion expert Hector Campbell called a meeting at the Metals Society. "The only explanation seemed to be that there was no oxygen present — but we know that there was water passing through, so there must have been oxygen", he said. "We simply don't know what happened."

Dr Daniel Kirkwood of the Robert Gordon Institute of Technology in Aberdeen, reported that he believed the submarine was somehow electrically insulated, although "it is doubtful if any positive solution will ever be found".

The theory that Holland I was protected by an anomaly in the earth's magnetic field has also been mooted, but Mr Campbell says this would not explain the "amazing" brightness of the steel parts.

Whatever the reason, Holland I's good condition has been vital to its restoration.

Inside, the chief difficulty will be the missing parts which were cannibalized before the boat was sent for breaking. "But we have the original drawings", says Commander Compton-Hall, "so that, thanks to the inexplicable state of the interior, we have a fairly straightforward job".

Holland I does seem to have had a charmed life. When it was in operation it had an official diving limit of 100ft, but by chance it was never actually taken below 58ft. The marine engineers who have examined the construction have now calculated that at 60ft Holland I would have collapsed and sunk with its crew of eight. "Since Holland was an Irishman", adds Compton-Hall, "perhaps we're seeing Murphy's Law in action — only in reverse".

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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 763)

ACROSS

- 1 Trousers straps (6)
- 4 Distant (3,3)
- 7 Deceased (4)
- 8 Over-anxious type (8)
- 9 Slender dagger (8)
- 13 Skill (3)
- 16 British peace (13,10)
- 17 Half score (3)
- 19 Glade (8)
- 24 Spanish supreme (8)
- 25 Repair (4)
- 26 Thicket (6)
- 27 Pay attention (6)

DOWN

- 1 Taurus (4)
- 2 Poison neutraliser (9)
- 3 Search (5)
- 4 Defect (5)
- 5 Crus (4)
- 6 Airman (5)
- 10 Songlike poem (5)
- 11 Capitan (5)
- 12 Possessor (5)
- 13 Line (9)
- 14 Bufo bufo (4)
- 15 Uncoordinated (17)
- 16 Boast (8)
- 18 Precise (5)
- 20 Stick sweet (5)
- 21 Coral reef (5)
- 22 Same (4)
- 23 Yemen capital (4)

SOLUTION TO No 762

ACROSS: 1 Hold-up 5 Rifle 8 Needy 9 Rhubarb 11 Alphabet 13 Soon 15 Uncoordinated 17 Boast 18 Economic 21 Embroid 22 Lint 23 Brad 24 Reduce

DOWN: 2 One up 3 Day 4 Perpendicular 5 Rout 6 Flat out 7 Invaluable 10 Benedicite 12 Atom 14 Anon 16 Chamber 19 Mimic 20 Gold 22 Lid

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

Hunt for the lost child of God

You're happily married and living in an attractive Essex village. Suddenly your husband, a director of a major multinational company, announces he is leaving you to become a missionary overseas.

You later discover he is joining the Children of God, whose main means of proselytism is to offer sexual favours as "the highest expression of God's love". Not only that, but your husband's conversion dates from his night with a "hooker for Jesus" from this notorious cult.

You're beside yourself with worry about your husband's well-being but, despite your entreaties, his company seems unable to help and - to your amazement - concludes a substantial voluntary redundancy agreement over the telephone with a man you feel is sick and brain-washed.

The nightmare began for 48-year-old Irene Fearn one Saturday in June 1984, the day before her husband, Peter, was leaving for a week in Venezuela on business.

"He seemed to be in a state of trance, shaking and chanting"

A director of the Ford Motor Company in Britain, Peter, 52, visited South America regularly but had been acting strangely since returning from Brazil in May. Normally calm and sceptical, he had started quoting strange religious texts and saying such things as that God had told him he needed a new pair of spectacles. When Irene asked how he knew God was communicating, he replied he had "warm feelings" coming up inside him.

That Saturday, Peter told Irene that after his trip to Venezuela he intended leaving the company where he had worked for more than 30 years. He quoted St Matthew Ch.19 verse 29 - "And everyone who has left houses or brothers or sisters or father or mother or children or lands for my name's sake will receive a hundredfold and inherit eternal life" - and said he wanted to give up all his possessions and go to "witness God's behalf".

"He took hold of me and said a prayer that went on and on", she says. "He seemed to be in a state of trance, shaking and chanting. Then he said, 'Lord, take the devil out of

Irene Fearn faced a nightmare when her husband, a successful business man, suddenly abandoned home and career after a young woman converted him to a notorious religious cult. Andrew Lycett reports on the efforts to bring Peter Fearn back from South America



Cult recruit: Peter Fearn (left) receiving a long-service award from Fords' Adrian Castilla, and Fearn's wife Irene, alone at home

Irene. We pray that you bring her to salvation".

"At this point I became frightened. When the prayer finally finished I released my hand gently and said my own prayer. For the first time I realized my husband was mad. Distressed and alarmed, I knew I had to take some action."

She telephoned Peter's boss, Adrian Castilla, vice-president of export operations. "I begged Adrian not to let Peter go to Venezuela as I thought he was mentally ill. I told him Peter was praying and reading the Bible all the time. He replied: 'Reading the Bible, that's no bad thing'. I said: 'But he's obsessed with it'. There's something drastically wrong."

She says Castilla told her he could not call Peter's trip off at such short notice but that, although the company saw nothing to be alarmed about, it would keep an eye on him.

On the Monday after Peter returned from Venezuela, he handed a letter to Castilla asking for early retirement. The request was refused, but Castilla allowed him a month off to work out what he felt about his religious experience and about the company.

Irene felt betrayed and the following day telephoned Castilla to demand an explanation. She insisted Peter should see the company doctor and this was arranged. That evening Peter came home jubilant, saying that Ford's doctor, Dr Brill, had pronounced him fit. Peter had also bought an air ticket for Brazil and was to leave on Saturday.

Still not satisfied, Irene arranged for Peter to see a psychiatrist, an appointment Castilla encouraged him to keep. But that weekend Irene resignedly drove Peter to Gatwick airport, feeling all the time, she says, she would never see him again. "I

shall never forget his face. It was full of anguish and tears. He held me close and said he was desperately sorry but he had to go."

On July 17, four days before Peter's expected return, Castilla told Irene that Peter had telephoned from Brazil asking for a second month's leave. Would she give him permission? "I reacted angrily and with tears, I shouted: 'Get him back at once or he'll never come back. I told you not to let him go'. Adrian said he thought Peter would not come back if he insisted. Therefore Ford had decided to let Peter have another month off, provided he call the office regularly twice a week."

Irene was beginning to suspect Peter was involved in an unorthodox religious cult. This fear grew when a note from the National Westminster Bank showed Peter had withdrawn about £12,000 from his personal account.

Feeling she was getting nowhere with Castilla, she asked to see someone else at the company and subsequently met Wayne Kyle and Paul Roots, respectively vice-president and director of industrial relations. "Mr Kyle advised me to get a good solicitor," she says, "and I can honestly say that is the only helpful advice I received from Ford Motor Company."

"My solicitor told me to ask if Ford felt responsible for Peter. Paul Roots said yes, Peter was their employee and as such they would do everything they could to get him home. He said Ford would make it extremely difficult for Peter to receive any more money from the company without coming home to sign for it. He added that if I sent a medical certificate they would try to put Peter on paid sick leave and bring him to pension age at 55."

The following day, however, and

THE CHILDREN OF GOD

The Children of God, a religious movement also known as the Family of Love, started in California in the late 1960s. Under its reclusive leader, Moses David, it moved progressively towards prostitution as a means of conversion and its emphasis on sexual relations with minors has led to conflict with the legal authorities in many countries. Attempts to track down the

movement in Britain have proved fruitless. Literature distributed by the cult refers interested parties to a box number in Zurich. Former members say there is no headquarters as such.

The organizational emphasis is on peripatetic, decentralized communities, based mainly in India, the Far East and South America, joined together by tithing.

before Ford could have taken any action with Peter's salary payments, the bank informed her that Peter had removed his entire July salary from his account.

Then Irene was told by Alan Bratt, a Ford manager, that in February, he, Peter and two others had been waiting in the lobby of the Hotel Mak Soud Plaza in Sao Paulo, Brazil, when an attractive young American girl asked them to guard her guitar.

When she did not immediately return, Peter offered to wait for her while the others went for dinner. He did not turn up that evening, and later told Bratt he had spent the night with the girl, called Kathy.

Bratt said Peter met Kathy again when visiting Brazil in March, after which Peter confided in him: "Man, I've got religion".

According to Irene, Bratt recalled meeting Kathy, who said she worked with "the children" in Sao Paulo - a phrase which he thought referred to deprived infants in the city. However after he and Irene had independently contacted FAIR (Family Action Information and Rescue), an organization which helps families with members in cults, they agreed it sounded like a covert reference to the Children of God.

FAIR said that Peter's behaviour suggested he had been brainwashed by the Children of God.

Irene took this information to Ford - only to hear that Peter had instructed the company not to contact her. However two further letters from the company in September and October assured her it would be in touch if there was any news and asked her to "trust us a little".

At the beginning of January, Ford's legal department informed her solicitor it had negotiated a redundancy agreement with Peter and would be repaying his two company cars by the end of the month, when his employment formally ended.

To prevent the proceeds of the agreement (more than £70,000) leaving the country, Irene sought, and was granted, an injunction. Despite having a job as a teacher, she was beginning to suffer financially because of solicitors' fees, the maintenance of a large house, and her campaign to force Ford to take responsibility for her husband.

She would like Ford to admit Peter was brainwashed and therefore

sick and not in a fit state to enter any agreement. This would open the door to getting Peter home, hospitalized, and perhaps back in his old job.

Ford argues it did everything possible to counsel Peter against going to Brazil. A spokesman says it could not prevent him going on what amounted to a private holiday. The company adds that though it had the interests of both Peter and Irene at heart, its legal obligation was to its employee rather than his wife. It says it had no idea Peter was involved in a cult, let alone the Children of God, and denies there was any question of Peter being sick or unable to enter an agreement.

"It would appear... he has completely changed in his mental approach"

However, at some stage Ford apparently came to the conclusion that something was wrong. In a letter dated October 4, 1984, Paul Roots wrote to Mrs Teresa Maria Kuitella, minister at the Brazilian Consulate General in London, requesting assistance in locating Peter. He said: "There is strong circumstantial evidence to suggest that he had come under the influence, if not control, of a religious sect. It would appear from the nature of his conversation in the telephone calls (to the company) and from letters addressed to his family, which I have seen, that he has completely changed in his mental approach and is no longer the responsible, balanced individual who has worked for us the last 30 years."

Ford, with a major operation in Brazil, was unable to track Peter down, but Irene, with limited resources, travelled to Sao Paulo and discovered her husband lived in a small seaside village. Moreover he was known at the central post office where he regularly collected mail.

The Brazilian police ascertained that Peter had overstayed his visa. When he next came to collect his mail, he was detained and in August was given eight days to leave the country. However, he could go anywhere else he liked and it is not known where he is now.

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Easing the pain

Mrs Jill E. Gould, Beryl Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside

I do hope that any woman facing breast surgery will not feel after reading Carol Brickman's article (September 25) that it is essential for her well-being to have her breasts reconstructed. I had a radical mastectomy three years ago, and although I still feel indignant that it was necessary, my main feeling is delight that I am fit and healthy after a quick recovery with no relapses.

I would not wish to undergo further "more arduous" operations and a long period of recovery, not to mention the small but inevitable risk of any operation in order to alter my admittedly peculiar shape to a more natural one.

My disfigurement is not one which any casual observer can recognize - thanks to silicone prostheses - and I would assure any woman that, with a little care in their choice, she will be able to wear sunbats, swimsuits and acceptably brief bikinis. My only limitation is a strange problem to clothes - a minor problem to me. By all means have reconstruction if it is important to you but please do not feel under any pressure that this is the only way to return to normal.

D. C. T. Cracknell, Purlewent Drive, Wainberg, Weinberg, Goodman and Gulliver deserve the accolade given in William Kay's article (*The Tycoon*, September 25) and I would be

TALKBACK

the last not to join in their praise. However, it is symptomatic of the present state of our economy that all three are engaged in the service industries. There is not a manufacturer among them. Were these three to have been among those who labour to sell our goods abroad, an infinitely harder course than at home, then I would much more happily join your writer to sing their praises.

Incidentally the latter course does provide the much needed foreign exchange to purchase consumer goods, cars and electronics and so maintain our standard of living. I wonder if any of the above gentlemen will tell us what we shall export when our oil runs out?

Martin Lower, Glynn Road, Peasehaven, Sussex

Nigel Andrew's theory concerning queuing (*First Person*, August 27) explains a lot to us poor bewildered shop assistants. The customer who shuffles up to my counter, demands a piece of cheese and, upon being asked how much he or she would like, gives me a look as if I should already know, is obviously not human at all.

Perhaps these androids are able to transfer thoughts between themselves, in which case they must believe that I am "one of them", which of course I am not. Or am I?

A fresher roll for pasta



Shona Crawford Poole

This wholemeal business is getting out of hand. Good brown bread satisfies good sense and good taste, and well-made brown pastry, too, is pretty acceptable, especially if the flour is freshly ground. Fresh flour gives the pastry a nutty flavour that is worth seeking out. Brown rice is more frequently served on doctrinal than aesthetic grounds, and brown spaghetti has only doctrine to justify its existence. The rationale of wholemeal pasta is something I simply do not understand.

If a belief in the value of wholefoods is the reason for choosing brown macaroni, then it is a case of wobbly logic. Pasta has always been made with white flour and substituting the rough stuff is simply making life difficult, not going back to traditional and better ways.

The alchemy of making good pasta is as hard to pin down in print as the art of breadmaking. When I first wanted to try it, I turned to the then newly published Italian cookery writer and teacher Marcella Hazan, whose work mixes precision and enthusiasm with a lavish measure of observation and detail. Not only is fresh, home-made pasta superior to factory-made and dried pasta, but hand-rolled dough is, she claims, preferable to pasta which has been stretched and flattened in a machine. She says it is a question of texture, and that mechanical rollers leave the surface slippery and less appealing than dough rolled skilfully with a wooden pin.

Perhaps because the two kinds of pasta I make are ribbon noodles and filled shapes I would not put money on being able to spot the difference between hand and machine-rolled dough. But, offered a choice of newly home-made and shop pasta, roll-your-own wins every time.

Narrow ribbon noodles served with butter and parmesan are as surely a good thing as newly baked bread. Pillows of ravioli filled with identifiable morsels of poultry, game, cheese, vegetables, herbs, mushrooms, ham or any blend you care to invent of traditional or novel ingredients, afford endless scope for originality.

The doughs, too, can be varied. Black noodles coloured and flavoured with squid's ink are an idea I shall try as soon as I can find squid with ink in their sacs. People, said my fishmonger resignedly, are always asking for squid's ink and haven't cottoned on to the fact that the ink is the squid's defence and, in the process of getting caught, any self-respecting squid will have spent his ink armour. I would like to know more about that.

The steamed *dim sum* of Chinese cuisine have much in

common with Italian filled pasta. Their shapes are particularly appealing. But I prefer the taste of Italian-style fillings and the texture of pasta dough, which explains how the recipes which follow came about. They are for steamed pasta shaped like drawing dolly-bags.

Mushroom pasta purses
Serves six to eight
225g (8oz) plain flour
55g (2oz) semolina
1 teaspoon salt
1 large egg
About 8 tablespoons water

For the filling
15g (½ oz) dried mushrooms, preferably porcini
170g (6oz) fresh mushrooms, wild or cultivated
2 tablespoons olive oil
1 small onion, finely chopped
110g (4oz) cooked poultry or game
Salt and freshly ground pepper
Freshly grated nutmeg to taste
A little finely chopped tarragon

For the sauce
300ml (½ pint) good poultry or game stock
3 or 4 tablespoons double cream



Make the dough a couple of hours before you need it so that it can be rested before rolling. Sift together the flour, semolina and salt and make a well in the centre. Mix the egg and water and stir it into the flour. Mix to a dough and knead it for a minute or two before resting it, covered to prevent drying, for about two hours. This dough is fairly soft and tender.

To prepare the filling, put the dried mushrooms in a jug and cover them with about 300ml (½ pint) boiling water. Leave them to soak for about half an hour. Finely chop the fresh mushrooms.

Heat the oil and cook the chopped onion on a low heat until it is tender but not browned. Drain the soaking mushrooms, reserve the liquid and chop the mushrooms. Add the soaked and fresh mushrooms to the pan and cook until they have released their juices and reabsorbed them. Add the chopped poultry or game and season the stuffing distinctly with salt, pepper, nutmeg and tarragon. Cook it for a minute or two more, then cool.

Roll out the pasta very thinly by hand or using a pasta-rolling machine. Cut out 10cm (4in) circles of dough. Place a heaped teaspoon of stuffing in the centre of a circle, then gather the edges up over the filling in even pleats. The dough, because it is quite soft, will stick together where it is pressed, which makes the purses easy to shape. Continue shaping the remaining ingredients in the same way.

Set the filled pasta in a steamer (bamboo Chinese steamer baskets stacked over a wok are ideal). Setting the dough on scraps of baking parchment will ensure that they do not stick to the steamer.

Cook them over boiling water for about 15 minutes or until they are done to your taste. Serve at once with a simple sauce, made by reducing the stock and strained mushroom-soaking liquid to about 300ml (½ pint), or slightly less, and stirring in the cream and seasoning of salt and pepper. If the stock is very gelatinous, the sauce will not really need thickening, but it can be thickened effectively at the last moment by stirring in a teaspoon or so of potato flour mixed with cold water.

Pour a little sauce on to each serving plate and set the cooked pasta purses on top of it. Five each is plenty for a first course. The same dough and shaping and cooking techniques can be used for any filling you fancy. Goats' milk cheese and herbs are good.

Goat cheese and herb pasta
Serves six to eight
1 pasta dough as previous recipe

For the filling
110g (4oz) soft goats' milk cheese
55g (2oz) gruyère cheese
110g (4oz) ricotta or cottage cheese
2 tablespoons double cream
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

6 tablespoons finely chopped fresh herbs, including parsley and chives

Mix the cheeses, cream, seasoning and herbs to a fairly stiff paste. Fill, shape and cook the pasta as in the previous recipe. Serve them very hot with a pat of butter and freshly grated parmesan.



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THE TIMES DIARY

Write and left

I hope Neil Kinnock has let his advisers write his crucial speech against the NUM resolution today. The Labour MP, Robin Corbett, a former journalist, was recently so appalled by the rambling incoherence of a press release from Kinnock's office that he rewrote it, scrawling "surely we can do better than this" across it, and sent it back to Kinnock's press officer, Pat Hewitt. After hearing nothing for days, he accosted a Kinnock aide - to be told: "Er, Neil actually wrote it. We've decided not to show him". Meanwhile, Messrs Hatton, Heffer and others outraged by Neil Kinnock's speech yesterday might like to bid for the unpublished original of a speech written in 1973, to be auctioned at tonight's Tribune rally at Bournemouth. It is an outspoken demand that the Labour leadership of the day mount an "honest offensive" of pure undiluted socialism rather than "a heart-sickening campaign based on unconvincing denials and tortuous evasions". The party must "deliver the economic, social and political goods to the workers of Britain," it says, and not "revert to the tepid compromises which characterize so much of the last period of Labour government". The author? Left-wing firebrand Neil Kinnock.

Hard bargaining

Only Labour could make such a moral mountain of a molehill. The latest issue of *New Socialist*, the party magazine, carries an article by a transport workers' union officer, Philip Pearson, arguing for a statutory minimum wage. This runs counter to the union's free collective bargaining line, so the union's representative on the Labour conference arrangements committee objected when the magazine asked permission to put promotional leaflets for the issue on delegates' seats. With the conference half over, the committee has yet to make a ruling.

Is the strain telling on Tony Benn? Speaking at a Labour conference fringe meeting on land reform yesterday lunchtime, he told delegates how he had collected his thoughts on the subject on the way down to Brighton. Pregnant pause. Chorus of "Bournemouth".

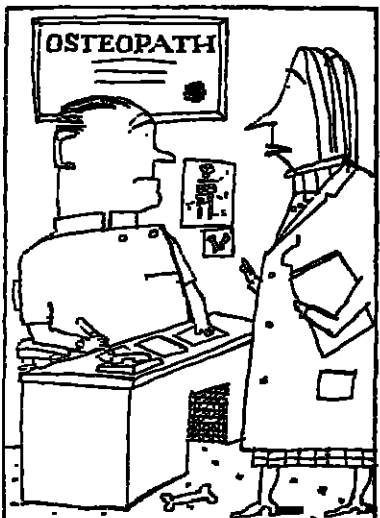
Restricted viewing

Harold Wilson will never be Film Buff of the Year if one believes his former leg man Gerald Kaufman's new book on the flicks, *My Life in the Silver Screen*. With movies like *Fiddler on the Roof* ruled out by fear of "jeering cartoons in the press", a PM in the 1960s Wilson apparently made it only to *Hello Dolly!* and *Till Death Us Do Part*. Strictly speaking I am breaking the book's publication embargo by mentioning this - on the other hand piles of copies do seem to have made a premature appearance on Labour conference bookstands...

Penn friend

It may be natural for a phone box to dematerialize on television, but it is a bit much when it happens to your local post box. Sussex reader Lucie Penn was so shocked to find hers missing - vandals had uprooted it and dumped it in a ditch - that she rang the Post Office. To her amazement, for the next couple of days her postman not only delivered letters to her home but collected them too.

BARRY FANTONI



Value for money

Clive Jenkins and the Labour Party at the GLC are both being reined in about a scheme to redevelop an old bus garage in Notting Hill. The ASTMS union leader was paid £7,500 last year to chair London Enterprise Developments Ltd, the company behind the scheme. LED, which was jointly owned by the GLC's Greater London Enterprise Board and a private property development firm, Carlians Ltd, spent £970,000 on buying and converting Middle Row garage into factory units for ethnic minority workers. Independent valuers have now said the garage is actually worth less than what LED originally paid for it. Carlians, who has no connection with Jenkins, are both refusing to comment. The GLC, now LED's sole owner, insists that ratepayers will not lose money. Tory councillors, sensing Labour's unease, plan to raise the matter later this month. Watch this bus garage.

PHS

Kinnock fights to win - the election

From Bournemouth, Donald Macintyre on the high stakes in today's confrontation

The process which led Neil Kinnock to this morning's showdown with Arthur Scargill began on a train to Blackpool a month ago when the Labour leader was given the bad news that the TUC had narrowly approved the NUM's call for reimbursement of over £1 million.

Kinnock was left with a minimum of time to react. But he was unequivocal in publicly asserting his leadership of the party. If an identical motion was approved at the Labour conference, he insisted on television, it would still not be enshrined in the manifesto. It would be on his design that a programme to fight the next election would be drafted. The subsequent decision to meet the Scargill challenge head on was communicated only to a few close friends and colleagues. But it was taken soon after the TUC vote, and in the knowledge that today's party conference vote could well go against him.

Scargill is certain to remind delegates today that they are being asked to pass something which is already TUC policy. Labour Party managers, however, had every reason to suppose that the NUM motion would be lost when it was debated at Blackpool. Ever since July, when the motion was first approved by the NUM executive, leaders of several unions had seen it as an electoral liability. In their minds was the mixture of anecdotal and opinion poll evidence that Scargill's shopping list of demands on a Labour government had helped rob the party of a majority at the Brecon and Radnor by-election.

A defeat for the motion at the TUC would not have guaranteed that it would be lost at Bournemouth - but at least its deep unpopularity within the trade union movement would have been plain to see.

Norman Willis the TUC's new general secretary, succeeded in securing a majority against the NUM motion on the General Council, but against all expectations he failed to carry the Congress. Few could have predicted that white-collar unions such as the normally right-leaning bank employees would abstain on the insubstantial grounds that it should not, as a non-affiliated union, vote on a primarily Labour Party matter.

The TUC barons, however, distracted by internal crises, failed to lay the groundwork needed to be sure of victory at Blackpool. The agreement to leave Willis to make the only speech against Scargill proved to be a mistake. His lacklustre performance in the debate was all the more disappointing since in private he had argued as eloquently as anyone for its defeat. It may have helped to persuade Kinnock, however, that he would have to take on the task himself today.

If the TUC had killed off the NUM's motion, then the Kinnock strategy of presenting Labour as the real alternative party of government

might have remained intact. Confrontation with Scargill was something which Kinnock, and in the end the entire shadow cabinet, had judged could wait no longer, if he had any chance of doing so by next year. If Kinnock had relied entirely on the conflicting advice presented to him there would have been no right time to face down the NUM's challenge. His critics on the right would have preferred him to challenge Scargill during the miners' strike, though in the face of his determination this week such criticism has been barely heard.

Against that, Kinnock's supporters insist that in the special and painful circumstances of the strike, any greater intervention would have carried more losses than gains.

Meanwhile, powerful voices on the left - and by no means only the hard left - have been raised in favour of Kinnock avoiding division over the NUM resolution and postponing the showdown with its president. These include Ron Todd, the transport workers' union general secretary, who has real reservations about the wording of the NUM resolution, but who insists that opposing it would be to abandon the NUM; and also the Labour Coordinating Committee, which has been friendlier to Kinnock than to Scargill in recent months, but which this week urged him to accept the resolution "for discussion".

Kinnock's reply to the fudgers was given at the first of the two NEC meetings on Sunday, when he was asked by Eric Heffer how he had got into this position. "I didn't", was his reply. "It's an accumulation of years of letting this kind of thing happen which has got Labour leaders into this position." If Kinnock persists in this approach, as he shows every sign of doing this week, then he may yet emerge as the Labour leader least prone to fudging fundamental divisions within the party since Hugh Gaitskell.

Kinnock's anger with Scargill - and his irritation with the charge that he is betraying the NUM - is bolstered by his own knowledge of the rank and file miners, whose views he clearly believes he reflects more faithfully than the NUM president.

His historical links with Labour are with the pragmatic left tradition of the NUM's Arthur Horner and Will Paynter rather than that of A. J. Cooke and Arthur Scargill.

Kinnock has visited at least two collieries since the strike ended, and detects a view among NUM activists there that only a Labour victory stands a chance of securing the future of the coal industry after the long, bitter - and ultimately, for many miners, disillusioning - coal strike. Kinnock's supporters are convinced that his stand today against the NUM president is a necessary, if by no means a sufficient, condition of bringing about that victory.

James Blitz looks behind Gorbachov's overtures to the Elysée Palace

Why France is Mikhail's number one

President Mitterrand can be sure of one thing when he meets Mikhail Gorbachov in Paris this week: Gorbachov will turn on his considerable charm.

He will remind French officials that both Paris and Moscow are opposed to President Reagan's Star Wars programme. He will stress that the Soviet Union wants further to improve its trading links with France. He will emphasise that Soviet orders for French goods have risen sharply since Gorbachov came to power in March, after several years in the doldrums.

Gorbachov wants to persuade the French that Moscow sees eye to eye with them on a wide range of issues, that regular consultation between the two governments would be of mutual advantage, and that when relations between them have been at their closest since the last war both sides have benefited.

Evidence of an amicable relationship with Mitterrand would be good propaganda for Gorbachov to carry to next month's summit with Reagan in Geneva. The Soviet leader could parade his influence in Western Europe before the Americans. Washington's attention will be drawn to the fact that the deployment of its Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe (which Mitterrand firmly supported) does not prevent European leaders from taking their own initiatives with Moscow. That is not a notion to make Reagan feel comfortable.

This strategy is not aimed at Mitterrand alone. In recent months Moscow has been developing friendly relations with other European leaders while keeping a stern face towards Washington. Since March, Gorbachov has met the Italian Prime Minister, Bettino Craxi, and the chairman of the West German Social Democrats, Willy Brandt.

It is towards France, however, that the Soviet policy is most vigorous. That Paris is the venue of Gorbachov's first visit to the West as the Communist Party's general secretary is of more than passing interest: relations between Paris and Moscow over the past four years have often been about as bad as they



can get, and Gorbachov's visit seems to reveal a policy shift.

Throughout his time in office, Mitterrand has been more openly critical of the Soviet Union than any of his predecessors in two decades. The Kremlin disapproved of him even before his election. During the French presidential campaign of 1981, *Fravda* openly supported Giscard d'Estaing, anticipating that if elected he would continue France's friendly line towards Russia. Mitterrand's Socialist credentials were of little attraction: he looked set to renew French links with Nato and Washington.

Russian fears were amply confirmed. Mitterrand warned to the US, publicly criticised Soviet human rights violations, and said relations with Moscow could not be normalised until Soviet troops left Afghanistan. Moscow responded with a dramatic cut in Soviet purchases of French goods in Mitterrand's first three years. By 1983, Mitterrand felt no compunction about deporting 47 Soviet citizens living in France, on charges of spying.

Even during his visit to the Kremlin last year, Mitterrand showed little wish to compromise. He broke protocol at a Kremlin banquet by delivering a speech off the cuff, vigorously attacking Moscow on a wide range of issues, and drawing gasps from his Soviet audience (as *Le Monde* reported).

Now Gary Sick has published a book - *All Fall Down: America's Fateful Encounter With Iran* - which carefully retraces, almost hour by hour, those agonising years in the White House. Naturally I looked in it for confirmation of my hypothesis. I did not find it. The book says surprisingly little about the origins of the Iran-Iraq war. The impression one gets is that, whereas during the revolution Iran got very little attention at the top levels of the administration until much too late, once the hostages were taken it was their fate that absorbed attention in Washington to the virtual exclusion of all else. Even the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is made to sound something of a sideshow.

In London recently I asked Gary Sick whether, when the war started, it had been seen in Washington as a possible route to a solution of the hostage crisis, or as a complicating factor. He replied: "Initially I think we saw it as a complicating factor". A new round of hostage negotiations - the first in which the Iranian participants were clearly acting with the authorization of Ayatollah Khomeini - had just begun in Bonn after nearly a year of US efforts. The Iranian negotiator had raised the

"when he committed the blasphemy of uttering Sakharov's name in the Holy of Holies".

That Gorbachov wants to return the visit so swiftly signifies that Moscow is not only looking for a proper restoration of relations but also believes there is a real possibility of a closer relationship.

The French cabinet no longer contains any of the Communists whose inclusion had to be paid for with a tougher line towards Moscow. France's friendliness may be further enhanced by her opposition to Star Wars and by Mitterrand's lone refusal at the Bonn Summit in May to agree to a date for the next meeting of the general Agreement on Trade and Commerce. This independent stand has earned him comparison with Charles de Gaulle, a Soviet spokesman recently told *Le Figaro*.

"We are delighted to see that Mitterrand is looking less Atlanticist and more Gaullist."

Soviet officials no doubt recall that a policy identical to the one Gorbachov has adopted towards Mitterrand was successfully used towards de Gaulle in the 1960s.

In their first months in office in 1964, Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin upgraded relations with France which had been depressed since 1960.

It became easier to coax de Gaulle into greater opposition to American policy in Vietnam, which was worrying the Kremlin more and

more at the time. De Gaulle also echoed Soviet opposition to Israel in the Six Day War of 1967, and wavered in condemning the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Brezhnev even felt there was a realistic chance of persuading de Gaulle to be the first Western leader to recognize East Germany, but despite repeated efforts did not succeed.

Gorbachov's policy therefore has a good precedent, but he still might find Mitterrand uncooperative. The French leader now knows that he can speak frankly - even brusquely - to the Soviet leadership without seriously damaging relations. In 1984 he broke all the rules in the Kremlin; now in 1985, the Soviet leader pays him a visit.

Indeed, sensing Gorbachov's search for a visible entente with Paris, Mitterrand may table specific demands of his own in return, especially if he wants to win back some of the foreign policy points he has lost in the South Pacific. If France puts any demands to Gorbachov this week - on human rights, for instance - they must be seriously entertained. For if Margaret Thatcher feels she can do business with Gorbachov, Mitterrand already has the advantage that Gorbachov wants to do business with him.

The author was until recently a research student at St Antony's College, Oxford.

One Carter man's Gulf war

I first met Gary Sick five years ago in New York. The US hostages had been held in Tehran for nearly a year and the Iran-Iraq war had just started. Captain Sick was the National Security Council official dealing with Iran and the Gulf and had flown up from Washington to attend a Middle East seminar and dinner.

It was at just the moment when Iraq's initial invasion thrust had begun to falter. Iran had not collapsed completely; all things considered, it was doing rather well. Sick would have none of this. Iran's forces, he conceded, had rallied and fought bravely but their entire war machine was so disorganized, their logistical problems so formidable, their supplies of every kind so deficient that it could only be a matter of time before their collapse became evident to all.

There was a bitter edge to his voice as he argued the point. I thought I sensed the anxiety of a professional whose judgement was at stake. Captain Sick, and presumably the Carter administration with him, were backing Iraq to win and did not wish to admit the possibility that their bet might be lost.

One could hardly blame them. Iran had inflicted so much insult and humiliation on the United States that any patriotic American might reasonably have wished for its defeat. After the failure of the hostage rescue attempt, might the administration not have encouraged

the Iraqi attack - if not directly, perhaps through mutual friends such as the Saudis? If Iraq had sought Washington's opinion about Iran's capacity to resist an all-out attack in the midst of the chaos of revolution the answer would not have been discouraging.

Now Gary Sick has published a book - *All Fall Down: America's Fateful Encounter With Iran* - which carefully retraces, almost hour by hour, those agonising years in the White House. Naturally I looked in it for confirmation of my hypothesis. I did not find it. The book says surprisingly little about the origins of the Iran-Iraq war. The impression one gets is that, whereas during the revolution Iran got very little attention at the top levels of the administration until much too late, once the hostages were taken it was their fate that absorbed attention in Washington to the virtual exclusion of all else. Even the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is made to sound something of a sideshow.

In London recently I asked Gary Sick whether, when the war started, it had been seen in Washington as a possible route to a solution of the hostage crisis, or as a complicating factor. He replied: "Initially I think we saw it as a complicating factor". A new round of hostage negotiations - the first in which the Iranian participants were clearly acting with the authorization of Ayatollah Khomeini - had just begun in Bonn after nearly a year of US efforts. The Iranian negotiator had raised the

issue of military spare parts, but "he hadn't pushed it at all... He was supposed to fly back to Tehran to follow up on these discussions", but on that very day the war broke out and he couldn't even get out of Germany".

"It was quite obvious that the Iranians were going to accuse us of having put the Iraqis up to this... In fact it wasn't the case, and in the beginning at least I don't think we profited in the least. It distracted the Iranians from dealing with the hostage issue... If it hadn't been for the Iraqi attack I think there's a real possibility that the hostage crisis would have been ended before the election" (the 1980 US presidential election, in which Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan).

Sick admits that there may have been an element of wishful thinking in his assessment of Iran's military prospects when the war began. "But I think it also reflected the overwhelming military judgement in Europe and elsewhere. We really underestimated the capacity of Khomeini and his crowd to manage chaos."

How available would this American assessment have been to the Iraqi government in the summer of 1980? Not very. Above all they were hearing it from Iranian exiles such as Shahpour Bakhtiar, the Shah's last prime minister. "They were telling Iraq that the Iranian military had collapsed, that it was unable to defend the country, and I think they

conspired with Iraq. The West did not."

And how will the war finish? Even five years and maybe a million deaths later, Gary Sick retains his robust American optimism. He believes the war may be nearer its end than many people think. By the beginning of last year, he says, the Iranians had understood that they could not prevail "on the ground".

If you look at the number of Iranian offensives, and their magnitude, you will find that they peaked in 1983, and that in fact very few Iranians have been killed on the front line since the beginning of 1984.

Subsequent offensives, Sick believes, were acts of desperation in reaction to Iraqi bombing. "The Iranians had no way to reply: they had no air force to strike at Iraqi targets; they had no counter in the Gulf, where they did try a little and one of their planes was shot by the Saudis. They can't afford to lose aircraft because they are down to such a low level."

"The Iranians really don't want any further fighting, although they do want the war technically to go on. My guess is that there is the making here of a compromise. Perhaps a ceasefire with UN observers, but it seems to me that Iran would have to let Iraq reestablish its oil loadings points in the Gulf, and it has been unwilling to do that up to now."

All Fall Down is published by I. B. Tauris (£16.50).

Edward Mortimer

Listen to people, not sirens

Freedom from the 159 bus was for John Biffin as delicious a benefit of becoming a cabinet minister as the creation of a little history and the ordering of the nation's affairs. Since the days when it was privileged to convey Biffin from Kennington to Westminster, the 159 has certainly become a better bus (and thanks largely to the GLC). I do not begrudge him his driver, I would take one myself if offered. Yet John Biffin, that most sensitive of politicians, has lost something by his absence from the 159.

The bus, it is true, does not go to Clapham; but it does go to Brixton, these days a more important destination. A wait in the queue might tell him, and his Cabinet colleagues, more about some of the problems of policing London than any number of reports from Sir Kenneth Newman or the Inspectorate of Police.

Take the question of the kind of noise the police should make to let the rest of us know that they are coming. This is not a trivial matter. In the inner city at least, the police are heard much more than they are seen. For every one police officer I see walking the streets of London, I will hear half a dozen sirens or more.

There was a time when police cars, used by two-tone horns; but now, in London, the police use wailing American sirens. At times, when I have stood at a bus queue as a wailing police car has raced past, I have watched good law-abiding citizens wince and curse the loud noise. I have cursed myself when the sirens have disturbed our children at night.

Did the police do any systematic study of the benefits in terms of speed set against the patent disadvantages in terms of public unhappiness? What instructions govern their use; more importantly, how far are the instructions observed?

I would tolerate the loudest siren if I was assured that each time it is used an extra few seconds gained by the police made the saving of a life or the apprehension of a criminal more likely; but my own eyes tell me that this is not so. Some younger policemen make excitement for themselves and interrupt what in essence is a tedious occupation by playing Starsky and Hutch, to race to the scene of minor road traffic accidents at which other police are already present, or to attend grass fires in the gardens of derelict properties.

If the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, Sir Kenneth Newman, believes that in criticizing the use of these sirens I am in some ways "anti-police", he makes as profound an error of judgment as he did in his incoherent attack last week on the Labour Party's approach to police accountability.

We support greater accountability because we believe that only in this way can the active consent of the public for the police be re-established.

moreover... Miles Kington

Solo for loud stockbroker

Many people have dreamt of conducting a top symphony orchestra. A few very rich people have achieved the dream by hiring an orchestra for the night. But only one man has achieved his dream of being the audience at the Albert Hall for a top orchestra, and that man is Paul R. Langheim, a New York stockbroker.

Let me explain that a bit more clearly. It was Langheim's ambition to be the only person in the Albert Hall to listen to a symphony concert, to which end he had to hire the orchestra, the conductor and a very seat in the place. Last month, in conditions of great secrecy, he achieved that ambition. But why? Why should a man want to hire an orchestra and have someone else conduct it? What is the pleasure of sitting all alone in an evening of classical music?

"I have never had a desire to conduct", Mr Langheim told me exclusively. "Listening to music is good enough for me. But I find it irksome to sit quietly through a concert, only clapping in the prescribed places. My instinct, like that of most classical listeners, is to react naturally, coughing where I want, clapping where I want and even heckling when I want. There was only one way to achieve this aim, and that was to pay for the privilege."

So that the occasion would not go unrecorded, he graciously allowed me to be there as the only other listener at the concert, and a startling occasion it was too. The orchestra was the English National Orchestra, the conductor was Rudolf Gräter, and right from the moment that first violinist Sidney Mandarin entered, I knew it was to be a concert with a difference. Instead of the usual polite applause for the lead player, Mr Langheim yelled a personal greeting from the stalls.

"Hi, Sidney! How're things? How did the final rehearsal go?"

"Um, fine, thanks, Mr Langheim. Bit of trouble with the Bruckner, but otherwise fine."

"Very British, old Sidney," whispered Langheim to me as the embarrassed violinist took his place. "Won't call me Paul even in the bar. I've got a little surprise stored up for the Bruckner, by the way. Ah, here comes Rudolf!"

Langheim broke into loud applause as the conductor threaded his way through the orchestra. It faded as the conductor prepared his first deep bow.

"Cut it out, Rudolf!" yelled Langheim. "Forget the ego-trip bit. Let's have some music."

The startled conductor led the

lished. The Metropolitan Police has many deep-seated institutional problems as those from any county force will happily, if privately, recite. But central to its problems is its introspection, and its consequential unwillingness to accept proper and systematic scrutiny from the community it serves.

This attitude has been compounded by the Home Office, and especially by Home Secretaries of the past six years. In theory, the Home Secretary is the police authority for London. In practice, he does not do the job, nor could he, given the tiny Civil Service resources specifically devoted to this crucial role. Instead, the police are effectively left to themselves, sometimes with catastrophic results.

The police are now in danger of being seen to represent not the whole community, but that part of it which describes itself as right wing. Sir Kenneth rewrites history when he suggests that the Police Federation's decision to abandon its old practice of bipartisan parliamentary advisors, and go instead for a single and avowedly Thatcherite Conservative MP, was somehow the fault of the Labour Party.

The step was taken, in fact, because of a decision by the federation in the mid-70s (and one which still causes unhappiness among many sensitive police officers) actively to campaign for "law and order" policies indistinguishable from those of the Conservative manifesto, and to speak on Conservative platforms in their support.

Sir Kenneth's desire to remain even-handed would be rather more credible if he were even-handed. He is entitled to criticize Haringe for its reluctance to consider Neighbourhood Watch schemes. I am a participant in one myself; they seem a good idea. But where is his criticism of this government and the palpable problems with which it has landed him? Where is his criticism of the 30 per cent increase in serious crime since 1979, of the fact that in places like Brixton, Handsworth and Toxteth the police have the near-impossible task of dealing with the casualties of the Thatcher economic experiment, the mass unemployed and their communities?

With any system of extended police accountability there would have to be clear statutory rules to protect the operational autonomy of the police. A police committee for London could not decide how to answer 999 calls. It could take the police out of their present psychological bunker, however, and encourage them to understand that criticism is the heart of the democratic process - would work in the long run for their benefit as well as that of the community. Democracy is not a perfect system. It is just better than the alternative.

The author is Labour MP for Blackburn.



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EXIT A MAN OF THE LEFT

Act One of Mr Neil Kinnock's drama "Fight, fight and fight again" was yesterday in Bournemouth. Act Two will be today; scene, the same. The third and final Act will last much longer and the histrionics will be less concentrated. It will take the form of a series of scenes, in and out of Parliament, the last of which will be on the night of the next general election when the nation has taken its decision on whether Labour is fit to govern.

Mr Kinnock made one statement in his speech yesterday about which there can surely be no controversy. Elections, he said, are not won in weeks; they are won in years. It means, he said, that this is a political party's election campaign may be, it will not win if the electors have been presented with evidence, over a sustained period of time, that it is not fit to govern. Mr Kinnock knows that the majority of the nation now has this opinion of the Labour Party. Which was why he told his party's activists yesterday that it could not achieve its ends unless it won, and that it could not win without the support of a wide section of the people. They, he said, have to be convinced that Labour's "idealism is not lunacy" and he followed this with his attack on "implausible promises" picked into rigid dogma, and on the chaos caused by Liverpool's hard-left council "playing politics with people's jobs and people's services".

The walk-out of Mr Eric Heffer, and of the Militants which followed together with the boos and cat-calls to which the Labour leader was subjected, undoubtedly helped him in narrow conference terms. If Mr Heffer and his friends did Mr Kinnock an ill turn by distracting media attention from the attempt to plant in the public's mind the contrast between Labour's alleged altruism and

Thatcherism, the demonstration of the hard left against the party leader ensured him of the rousing ovation which he was given by three quarters of the conference when he sat down.

No doubt in today's Act Two he will have a similar experience when he takes his stand against the resolution which seeks to commit the party to retrospective legislation to reimburse the National Union of Mineworkers for money lost through action in the courts during their strike.

Yet, of course, Mr Kinnock's conference triumph settled nothing. It barely conceals the deep fissures which divide Labour within itself, and the chasm which separates Labour policies from the needs of the real world. This is not simply a matter of the unreality of so many of the party's declared policies - including the fantasies of Mr Hattersley's plans for reinvesting the economy with investment money menacingly repatriated from overseas by tax sanctions. It is not simply to do with the irrelevance of expansionary policies which could only hope to escape inflation by deals on pay which the unions could not fulfil. Indeed, the problem is not even the dangers involved in defence policies which threaten Britain's effective links with NATO.

Perhaps more important than all these is the reminder which this conference has provided that the party with which a Labour government would have to deal in power is now so overwhelmingly left wing, and what is more has an increasingly arbitrary and unparliamentary instinct. Its favourite sons (as the election figures to the National Executive Committee show) are not the unelected Mr Kaufman, who would be Labour's Home Secretary, or Mr Radice, his front bench education colleague; they are the Marxists Mr Denis Skinner and Mr Eric Heffer with

their huge and triumphant votes. The conference may applaud Mr Kinnock again today, if only for television consumption but it is also the conference which has this week voted immoderately against the platform on police powers and on education policy - and will presumably do so on retrospective legislation today.

Above all, nothing can conceal the implausibility of the concept of democratic socialism with which Mr Kinnock yesterday tried to make palatable Labour's policies of regulation. He spoke of the instrument of organized change as "the servant state" which respects people and is "under the feet of people, not over their heads". That, he suggested, was real freedom - but it will take more than Mr Kinnock's say-so to convert the electorate to his opinion. He admitted that Labour must relate to the traditions of the people of this country, yet their tradition includes a healthy suspicion of the state, dislike of bureaucracy and a strong interest in individual freedom.

From the evidence provided by the conference the Labour Party is not much disposed to help its leaders come to terms with the political realities. Mr Kinnock and his colleagues are, of course, democrats. But given their understanding of the type of party they lead, and which would be harassing them in government, there is a certain cynicism in their exhortation to their followers to keep quiet so as to let them get power - in the hope that if that day comes they will somehow manage to rub along.

Mr Kinnock, a man of the left, has ironically been forced to try to address himself to Labour's fundamental handicap by the very people who might once have been numbered among his political friends. They are not, however, likely to help him to overcome it.

THE PARTY MAN IN PARIS

How successful will Mikhail Gorbachev be in winning over French public opinion? Paris is a good stage for Mr Gorbachov to have chosen for his first appearance in the West as undisputed leader of the USSR. Spy scandals following high-level defections in London and Washington could make them uncomfortable places at present, while the Greenpeace affair means that President Mitterrand will not rub salt in wounds caused by clandestine operations, especially since France's expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats in 1983 was not followed by a tit-for-tat retaliation by the Kremlin. The kidnapping of four Soviet diplomats in Beirut has eclipsed the sensational KGB revelations and won Mr Gorbachov sympathy as he found himself grappling with hostage problems formerly the province of western leaders.

France is a major Soviet trading partner, less important than West Germany in terms of annual turnover with western states, but well ahead of Britain and the United States. Moreover, the French Government did not join in the sanctions imposed on the USSR after the destruction of the Korean airliner, and remains highly critical of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative. Under Charles de Gaulle France became the first country to respond to Moscow's detente overtures, and through regular summits, continued this special relationship, with President Giscard d'Estaing even agreeing to meet Mr Brezhnev when East-West relations were at their frostiest because of Soviet policies in Poland and Afghanistan. Not surprisingly, Moscow made it clear its preference for his

re-election in 1981, and has found Mitterrand more difficult to deal with.

The Kremlin has criticized the French Government's "bourgeois" policies on nationalization, unemployment and strikes; it disapproves of Mitterrand's "negative position" in supporting the deployment of US missiles in western Europe, and encourages the peace movement in its demonstrations against the French nuclear deterrent. Particular offence was caused by naming the USSR as the main military threat to France in official defence documents. French policies in the Middle East and Africa, especially involvement in Chad, are no more to Moscow's liking. The Paris decision to "differentiate" in approaches to East European countries has caused Soviet leaders particular concern, as indeed have closer French relations with China, which is receiving nuclear technology from France.

While the French President tries to reduce the impact of the Greenpeace revelations on the March elections, Mr Gorbachov does not concern himself about domestic public opinion. The KGB defections were not reported in Moscow. He has scant regard for constitutional niceties. Although formally he does not hold the top post in the state hierarchy, it was to Mikhail Gorbachov as party leader that Nikolai Tikhonov addressed his letter of resignation as premier, not to President Gromyko, who merely read the letter out at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, of which Mr Gorbachov is a member. As head of the party politburo, Mr Gorbachov then suggested that his protégé Nikolai

Ryzhkov become the new premier, and the Presidium of course "unanimously supported this proposal".

Yet his ability to manipulate government and media in the USSR should not necessarily prepare Mr Gorbachov to do the same in Paris. During his Kremlin visit last year Mitterrand's unorthodox mention of the Sakharov case caused much shock and horror among Soviet officials, but they had no hesitation in simply erasing the offending words from Soviet reports. If Mr Gorbachov agrees to answer questions at a genuine press conference in Paris on Friday, he will find it more difficult to control than his recent interview in *Time* magazine.

There will certainly be widespread interest in the Kremlin's latest proposals for the Geneva arms talks, and the Soviet leader will make the most of his forum to attack the SDI. But a western press conference is not merely a propaganda platform for politicians. He should expect to face questions on major controversial issues such as the Sakharovs, Afghanistan or Poland. Mr Gorbachov, accompanied by his wife and new foreign minister, will use charm and novelty value to promote his arms proposals while unrelentingly encouraging rifts between Washington and its European allies. The French should not be taken in, but there are disconcerting signs already that they might be unreliable allies. Banning street demonstrations during his visit may be necessary for public order, although not normal practice in democracies. He will have to choose his words carefully in answer to questions, but he should not be allowed to choose the questions too.

Changes at Sherborne

From the Headmaster of Aldenham School

Sir, Ronald Butt, in his article of September 26, does a grave disservice both to the cause of freedom from political dogma in education, which he claims to espouse, and to the children of the area, who are more particularly the children and parents of Sherborne whom he claims to befriend.

As a recent governor of the two Sherborne grammar schools, involved in the early discussions which led to the recommendation for a comprehensive system in the town, I can assure him that no abstract sentiments of attachment to a system *per se* came into the matter.

We were concerned that the existing arrangement of two small grammar schools and a secondary modern school was no longer serving the children of the area well and that the opportunities provided by a single secondary school including, we hoped, elements of the community school model, were manifest.

Certainly there was very strong support for this change from the

heads of all three schools, from a large majority of the teachers and from many of the parents of school-age children.

Indeed one of the reasons why the single school serving the whole community makes such good sense in Sherborne is the peculiar nature of the area: a small country town with surrounding villages containing a population both knowledgeable about schools and united in its support for its schools, through strong parent associations and a willingness to be involved closely with their children's education.

The opposition to the change is based on a reactionary minority, many of whom no longer have school-age children and who look back, sincerely no doubt, to the past achievements of two excellent small country grammar schools. It is they who are rallying round the political cry of "save our grammar schools", already, by their dogmatic stand, they have delayed for months, if not years, a new school arrangement that will greatly benefit both children and the town as a whole.

Increasingly they are polarising

opinion and creating uncertainty and lowering morale among the teachers.

If Ronald Butt is on the side of local autonomy and the right to provide the best for our children in our particular area he should look again with care at the Sherborne case. I can assure him that it is quite other than he supposes.

Yours faithfully,
M. HIGGINBOTTOM,
Headmaster,
Aldenham School,
Elstree,
Hertfordshire,
September 26.

From Dr D. A. Howell

Sir, Ronald Butt has a distinctly odd view of the democratic process if he thinks that the 467 votes cast in favour of keeping selective schools in Sherborne should prevail over the 2,500 or so which were, presumably, not.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. HOWELL,
University of London Institute of Education,
56/59 Gordon Square, WC1,
September 27.

A forked-tongue plea to media

From the Editor of the Hampshire and Highgate Express

Sir, The plea for the media to "regulate" what they report during terrorist incidents, made by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet (report, September 28), deserves the greatest consideration, in particular his belief that the defeat of terrorism imposes an obligation upon the media to disregard their hard-won and still only half-free freedom to publish and broadcast what they think fit.

The difficulty is that it comes at a time when there is no climate for co-operation between the Government and the media. This is the result not only of an attempt to muzzle the BBC but also the lack of willingness to consider or even debate the scrapping of the iniquitous section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, let alone the Act itself, and the refusal to consider any kind of Freedom of Information Act. All attempts to discuss these important matters have been brushed aside out of hand.

In a responsible society all involved must behave equally responsibly and in making any steps towards that utopia the elected Government has to prove otherwise, that it is not feeding its own pathological desire for secrecy. That this Government, I contend, has failed to do.

The sinking of the Rainbow Warrior by the Government of France was an act of terrorism and every attempt to be made by the French Government to cover it up. It reckoned without the Press and has been undone. What would Sir Robert have done in circumstances such as that?

There is, alas, no need for a reply. The Cabinet itself was silent and did nothing in public to protect the interests of British citizens in a foreign port under attack from a third nation, at least not until weeks after the incident. In such circumstances the media must retain their good, and healthy suspicion that authority talks too often with a forked tongue.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD ISAAMAN, Editor,
Hampstead & Highgate Express,
Perrins Court,
Hampstead High Street,
Hampstead, NW3.

From the Chairman of the United Kingdom Anglo Asian Conservative Society

Sir, Events in Brixton, closely following upon those in Birmingham, reassert the need for some frank speaking on such issues.

The plain truth is that it is not inner-city deprivation, not unemployment and the resulting frustrations that are the main cause of these distressing events.

One reason or factor often mentioned is that there are a few sections in the ethnic minorities - as indeed in all other sections of society - who are, by nature or inclination, disruptive.

They are being used as "front-line troops" by a combination of the criminal classes as well as those seeking every opportunity to disrupt our society, or to change it for the worse.

Fortunately, a larger number, the majority in fact of the ethnic minorities, are equally determined to support the system of the freest society in the world, which the UK is. They appreciate the tremendous pressures and difficulties under which urban police forces have to operate and that by and large they are doing a good job.

No amount of inner-city aid or other similar measures are going to

solution to the problems which have followed, and Mr Powell would contribute to clarity if he would drop this irrelevant idea which confuses the debate.

But on the other hand if those in public life who supported the immigration policies of the past would now with humility acknowledge their error - always obvious to the silent majority - and in approaching the present situation would discard their "we know best" arrogance, a hard-headed realistic discussion could begin on how our new element in the population can best be integrated into the old with, a generation hence, a pride in belonging.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
Ross Cottage,
Sutton Bonington, Chippingham,
Wiltshire,
September 30.

They talk about the old sumpence, threepence and farthing. How delighted we all were when they were abolished.

Leave it alone.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN W. PRESTON,
West Dallings,
Rocks Lane,
High Hurstwood,
Uckfield,
Sussex.

Berlin airlift

From Mr George Foggan

Sir, I am sorry to see Mr Bernard Levin (September 24) giving credence to the myth that General Lucius Clay was "the man responsible for creating the idea of the airlift" and that "the technical side of the operation was devised and constructed (in a matter of days) by a team led by General W. H. Tunner. The facts are quite otherwise.

General Clay initially had no faith in an airlift, and as late as mid-June 1948 informed Washington: "I am still convinced that a determined movement of convoys with troop protection would reach Berlin..."

General Tunner did not arrive in West Germany until July 28, 1948, when the airlift was already above 2,000 tons a day. Thereafter his formidable powers of organising air transport, learned in the wartime airlift over the Himalayas to China, made possible the build-up to an average daily lift of 6,000 tons.

What is so often forgotten is that the blockade of Berlin was not applied overnight. It began to take shape in March, 1948, with a cumulative series of restrictions applied gradually over a broad field. At any stage the Russians could relax or withdraw the restrictions if the Western reaction alarmed them.

Their grip suddenly tightened on June 15, 1948, when road access from West Germany was closed "for repairs"; canal traffic was halted on June 23; "technical difficulties" on the railways brought the already much restricted inward traffic to a halt on the same day. "Technical faults" were also discovered in the electric power stations in the Soviet Zone and on the night of June 23/24 the grid line into the Western sectors was cut.

Contingency plans to supply their forces and civilian staffs had been made by both the Americans and the British during the months before the final break. Although the British plan for air supply was not approved by the Cabinet until June 28, aircraft (Dakotas of RAF Transport Command) were already being deployed and at 0600 hours on that day the first aircraft with supplies (flour) took off for Gatow.

The original instruction to the RAF was to carry 440 tons a day to Berlin and to increase this to 840 tons as four-engined Yorks became available. The Americans mounted a similar limited airlift (Operation Vittles). On June 26 Ernest Bevin had proposed to Washington that "the Allied Authorities in Berlin should jointly assess the logistic problem of feeding the civil population by air". General Marshall endorsed this by the following day. The airlift that was to maintain two and a quarter million people grew out of that decision.

From the beginning Ernest Bevin believed an airlift would work given Allied will; and he never wavered.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE FOGGON,
The Athenaeum,
Fell Mall, SW1.

understood by the layman? Your report on September 27 that the Mexican earthquake has been upgraded from 7.8 to 8.1 on the Richter scale, making it three times stronger, could be difficult to comprehend.

I say: if you double the noise then double the number; if the earthquake is three times stronger, multiply the number by three. Such scales not only have logical simplicity but keep constant accuracy throughout graphical representation.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES HICKSON,
4 Holmead Road, SW6.

Mexican earthquake

From Dr Charles Posner

Sir, I want to say how I and many of my Mexican friends were both moved and impressed by your recent editorial concerning the aftermath of the earthquake. We must now look towards reconstruction and, as you so rightly point out, this raises many issues whose sensitivity requires much thought and co-ordination.

In the past post-disaster aid, or for that matter aid or loans of any kind, have sadly been wasted by too little forethought. For that reason, as I am certain that our Government will commit itself to much greater help, I feel it would be extremely useful if the relevant authorities could quickly appoint a small group of experts with grassroots experience in Mexico and who, most importantly, have the confidence of the Mexican Government, to suggest how best we can be involved.

I feel that if such action were taken the resulting package would be a credit both to ourselves and our Mexican friends.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES POSNER,
(Advisor to the Mexican Ministry of Education),
London University Institute of Education,
Department of the Sociology of Education,
57 Gordon Square, WC1,
September 27.

From Mr C. R. T. Hickson

Sir, Now that such matters have entered the public domain, from the scientific, should not logarithmic scales for measuring noise and earthquakes (ie, decibel, Richter) be supplemented by scales more easily

Underlying causes of Brixton unrest

From the Reverend Tony Lucas

Sir, Barry Fantoni's cartoon this morning (September 30) will have raised few smiles in Brixton, least of all among the majority of ordinary residents who were caught between the rioters and the police.

Lord Scarman's report on the 1981 riots pointed quite clearly to their underlying causes: the levels of deprivation and racial disadvantage in the inner-city areas, which create the continuing potential for such explosive violence.

Since then nothing effective has been done to address those underlying problems. If anything, even more resources and jobs have been taken away from the area in the last four years.

There is need for a proper inquiry - into the appalling incident that sparked the whole thing off. At internal police investigation will simply not suffice; it is more likely to aggravate the situation further.

However, to call for a repeat of Lord Scarman's work would be superfluous. What is needed is energetic action, from the Government downwards, to start and implement his original recommendations, beginning with those on social policy.

Yours sincerely,
TONY LUCAS,
St Michael's Vicarage,
78 Stockwell Park Road, SW9,
September 30.

From the Chairman of the United Kingdom Anglo Asian Conservative Society

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No amount of inner-city aid or other similar measures are going to

solution to the problems which have followed, and Mr Powell would contribute to clarity if he would drop this irrelevant idea which confuses the debate.

But on the other hand if those in public life who supported the immigration policies of the past would now with humility acknowledge their error - always obvious to the silent majority - and in approaching the present situation would discard their "we know best" arrogance, a hard-headed realistic discussion could begin on how our new element in the population can best be integrated into the old with, a generation hence, a pride in belonging.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
Ross Cottage,
Sutton Bonington, Chippingham,
Wiltshire,
September 30.

They talk about the old sumpence, threepence and farthing. How delighted we all were when they were abolished.

Leave it alone.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN W. PRESTON,
West Dallings,
Rocks Lane,
High Hurstwood,
Uckfield,
Sussex.

understood by the layman? Your report on September 27 that the Mexican earthquake has been upgraded from 7.8 to 8.1 on the Richter scale, making it three times stronger, could be difficult to comprehend.

I say: if you double the noise then double the number; if the earthquake is three times stronger, multiply the number by three. Such scales not only have logical simplicity but keep constant accuracy throughout graphical representation.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES HICKSON,
4 Holmead Road, SW6.

Small change

From Commander Alan Preston, RN (ret)

Sir, I was appalled to learn that the Mint have contemplated yet two more tiny coins.

I wish they would remember the thousands of octogenarians like myself who have to put on glasses to sort out the present ones. Unlike blind people, we can't do it by feel.

Retirement at 60

From Dr W. P. Mallett

Sir, Unemployment at 60 is not an acceptable cure for unemployment at 16.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,
PAUL MARETT,
Department of Library and Information Studies,
Loughborough University,
Leicestershire,
September 28.

Immigration effects

From Mr Malcolm Campbell

Sir, Pace John Campbell (September 30), because something is in general good, it does not follow that all its consequences, foreseen or unforeseen, are themselves necessarily good. Those who think our empire was commendable are not obliged to go along with all its side effects.

Secondly, the chickens in this case have not come "home" to roost, literally or otherwise. If chickens wander from the farmyard into the house because someone has left the back door open, they have not gone home, they have strayed. The fault is not theirs; it rests with those who carelessly or wilfully allowed them in, and who now have a prime responsibility for dealing with the predictable consequences.

In the present case I agree that repatriation is not a practical

Russia and S Africa

From Miss Ingrid Hankins

Sir, Mr Bruce Lockhart's letter (September 24) leaves me puzzled as to why it is that, whenever anything happens that is in any way likely to lighten the load of the poor and oppressed or those who wish to see a different social order to that insisted upon by the right-wing establishment, this has always got to be engineered by the Russians.

The very fact that all these actions are clamoured to be Russian-backed or organised then causes people to doubt their own instincts towards what is right and wrong.

Is it not just possible that there are people in this country who, in this case, think that apartheid is socially and morally wrong and unjust? By sheer coincidence this group is being joined by some anxious businessmen who would enter a compromise rather than wait for the inevitable disintegration of the white South African State, which

change facts of life. But I have every hope and confidence that the sensible majority will ultimately prevail.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
NARINDAR SAROOP, Chairman,
United Kingdom Anglo Asian Conservative Society,
32 Smith Square,
Westminster, SW1,
September 30.

From Mr T. C. H. Retallack

Sir, The account of the build-up to Saturday's Brixton riot, on page three of Monday's *Times*, and the personal experiences of Mr Martin Huckerby, emphasise a point on which I was minded to write to you in any event.

On Saturday evening my wife and I were driving with our two dogs for an evening walk in Brockwell Park and by 5.45 we, together with a large number of other motorists, passed Brixton police station. We were held up by the traffic lights for long enough to notice that a crowd was gathering near the police station, that several youths were masked, and some were carrying pieces of paving stone.

About an hour later we were driving home by a route that takes one past Brixton Town Hall and the police station. Smoke was rising somewhere beyond the police station, but I was startled to see a large amount of traffic driving down Brixton Hill towards the trouble area. Having seen what was happening an hour earlier, I avoided Brixton Road by driving up Acre Lane.

It seems quite astonishing that none of the many police stations within quite a short distance of Brixton Road could spare men to warn and redirect motorists away from the trouble area. To do so would not only have saved incidents endangering the lives of motorists, but, I suspect, would have made the task of the police in controlling the rioters much easier by keeping the area free of traffic.

Yours sincerely,
T. C. H. RETALLACK,
45 Lansdowne Gardens, SW8,
September 30.

THE EMPTY DOCK

Now when the Judges came back a little before 3 p.m. it had a strange air of emptiness; the dock looked immense without its throng of prisoners. They had been taken below during the recesses, in conformity with the Tribunal's desire to sentence each man singly. Nothing broke the long silence but the firm, implacable voice of the President pronouncing sentence; if the trial had been unprecedented in history, surely the last scene was without comparison.

Even the photographers had been banished from their booths in order not to intrude upon the dignity of the court: no pictorial record exists of the last hours of the trial. These pictures were taken by additional spectators, one of whom, leaning down from a recess high in the back wall, idly smoked a cigarette.

Göring was the first of the prisoners to be brought in, escorted by two giants. The post-grey uniform he has worn throughout the trial fell loosely about him as he stepped forward two paces and, standing erect, adjusted the headphones through which he would receive the German translation of the President's words. A moment of embarrassment followed when, with Lord Justice Goffe already speaking, it was seen that the line was dead. Technicians sprang forward to restore contact, and at 2.55 p.m. Göring was sentenced to be hanged. It took a second or two after the President's words were uttered for the translation to come through. Göring stood rigid as though in stunned disbelief. Then, after removing his headphones, he turned on his heel and left abruptly.

Hess retained the air of abnormality that has surrounded his behaviour throughout the trial. He came in languidly, waved the proffered headphones from him, and, upon being sentenced to life imprisonment, looked airily round the court and sauntered out.

Kessel came in with his strong jaw firmly set, gazing straight at his judges. Jodl seemed utterly dejected, but there was never a sign of breaking control in any prisoner, only now and then a gesture of dismay or finality. Kaltenbrunner, of the security police, a tall, rigid figure, his long face tanned and composed, came in with a neat bow, and he bowed again on receiving sentence: there was certainly to be no cringing by the fallen enemy leaders...

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 2 1946

The 22 Nazi leaders were charged on one or more of the four counts: conspiracy; crimes against peace; war crimes; crimes against humanity. Hermann Göring committed suicide on October 15; early the next morning the ten men were executed. Of the three sentenced to life imprisonment, Raeder was released in 1955 and died in 1960; Funk released 1957, died 1960. Rudolf Hess remains a prisoner in Spandau jail, Berlin, the sole survivor of those who stood in the dock that day.

NUREMBERG VERDICTS

From Our Special Correspondent

NUREMBERG, Oct. 1

The end came with grave serenity this afternoon. Within a brief hour the International Military Tribunal, speaking in the name of the civilized world, had passed sentence on the convicted leaders of Nazi Germany and, its findings implemented by the austere authority of the law, Nuremberg passed into history.

Eleven of the 21 prisoners, including Hermann Göring and the somers Keitel and Jodl, were sentenced to death by hanging, with a twelfth death sentence recorded in the case of the absent Martin Bormann. Raeder, the Grand Admiral, Rudolf Hess, and Funk, the "little man" of the party, were sent to prison for life, and four more received sentences of from 10 to 20 years' imprisonment. Such are the dire penalties exacted from chiefs of State and military leaders for all the blood and all the unholy in which they engulfed their generation by the crime of aggression.

Yet three of the prisoners go free. Verdicts of Not Guilty were returned this morning against Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, Franz von Papen, former Chancellor and diplomatist, and Hans Fritzsche, the wireless commentator. His decision which led General Nikitchenko, the Soviet member of the court, to record his dissent...

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED

"On the counts of the indictment on which you have been convicted the International Military Tribunal sentences you to death by hanging."

With these words, addressing each prisoner fully by name, Lord Justice Lawrence pronounced the supreme penalty against 11 chieftains of Hitler's Reich - Hermann Göring, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Wilhelm Keitel, decision which led General Nikitchenko, the Soviet member of the court, to record his dissent...

In the morning the well of the court had looked much the same as ever, if anything more crowded, in the配置 of the benches of prisoners, and accused that has given it an almost intimate familiarity during the months.

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Taking it literally

From the Reverend T. R. Haggis

Sir, Your birthdays column tells us that tomorrow (September 29) is the 29th birthday of Mr Sebastian Crow. Is this the same man that won last year's Milk Race, beating Mr Steve Ovine by a short head?

Yours inquisitively,
TIM HAGGIS,
10 College Road,
Chislehurst,
Nottingham,
September 28.

THE ARTS



Comic dances in rustic finery: Mozart and Themes from "As You Like It"

Dance: John Percival assesses John Neumeier's Shakespeare Translation of ardour and fantasy

"Brush up your Shakespeare" seems to be the choreographers' watchword this year, but, while others are concentrating on the lovers of Verona, John Neumeier has cast his net wider. For his own company at the Hamburg Staatsoper he has made ballets about the Moor of Venice and the exiles in the forest of Arden, and on November 2 the Royal Danish Ballet will move back into the rebuilt Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, with his new treatment of the events at Elsinore.

No connection with Neumeier's earlier *Hamlet Comotations* to music by Aaron Copland: the new ballet will use music by Tippet. It will also, like his two Hamburg creations, last a whole evening. That is a lot of choreography in the course of a few months: a lot of dramaturgy, too, because while taking the plays as his starting point Neumeier is never content with a straight translation into dance.

The work premiered during the recent Hamburg Ballet Week, for instance, was actually titled *Mozart and Themes from "As You Like It"*, which is a fair description of what it offers. It starts with Jacques (Roy Wierzbicki) happily alone in the woods, wearing tee-shirt and jeans and equipped with a bicycle and a paperback Shakespeare. He announces each episode, sometimes reads a comment on it, and occasionally joins in the action.

The music comes from two symphonies (No 10 in G, No 23 in D), the "Haffner" Serenade, Divertimento No 10, the *Musical Joke*, the Flute Quartet in G and the Adagio for violin and orchestra in E: a motley collection (but motley is prominent in the play), and made more so by not necessarily playing the movements in their original order, but it works, most attractively. Played by the Hamburg Philharmonic and its soloists under Gerard Markson, with Jean-Claude Gérard providing flute improvisations for two episodes, this music underlines the qualities of ardour, fantasy and comedy which are prominent in the ballet.

Klaus Hellenstein's costumes continue the ragbag manner. Rosalind and Celia, Orlando and Oliver are first seen as children, dressed in the styles of Mozart's

day, but there are also characters in modern dress, and the disguising take in wild flights of fancy: Orlando (Ivan Liska) arrives in the forest dressed as a Mountie - the image of glamorous incorruptibility. Some of the play's themes are suited to straightforward translation into dance, chiefly the activities of the villains and the courting of the disguised Rosalind. Others need to be adapted into a balletic equivalent, such as the suite of comic dances, with everyone dressed in rustic finery, that replace the episodes involving Audrey. There is, too, a core of themes that Neumeier represents in abstract form, such as the ensemble on the dream of a lost golden age, and the duet - or double solo - for Jacques and the old Duke representing the idea of time.

Neumeier might easily have called his Othello ballet *Themes from Othello*, but did not. Again he mingles ancient and modern, and reshapes the structure of the action to reveal his own reflections on the subject. His Othello is a desert commander of our own time, a brave and educated man, but what draws Desdemona is her own private vision of him as a writhing black warrior from the jungle. For his part, he sees her as an innocent *Primavera* and finds difficulty in accepting her sexuality.

That double nature of the principal characters is conveyed by having an extra dancer for each of them, but Iago's duplicity is shown by his disguising himself as a scarlet woman who taunts Othello by the wanton depravity of her behaviour with his soldiers in the street under his balcony. His appearance in this interpretation is a common whore (but an uncommonly beautiful one as played by Rena Robinson).

Neumeier's *Othello* is given not at the Staatsoper but in the Kampnagelabrik, a former industrial building converted into an arts centre. The wide performing area, with audience on three sides, provides opportunities, adroitly seized, for spreading the action into separate spaces and several levels, with the beginning of one scene often overlapping the end of

another. The soldiers (a rather frightening gang, who have some decidedly rowdy and aggressive dances) often arrive through the gangways between the seats.

The music is again a collage, this time from a variety of sources. There are Renaissance and Shakespearean songs, modern Brazilian dance music by Nana Vasconcelos, Alfred Schnittke's *Concerto Grosso No 1* and Arvo Pärt's *Tabula rasa*. Most of the individual choices work well, but the total impression is of expediency for lack of a really suitable score.

Neumeier's choreography shows a fine assurance in dramatic effect, in depicting character and, above all, in making characters relate to each other in duets. The long duet in which Othello and Desdemona declare their love is one of the most breathtaking things I have seen on stage for a long time, as they gradually strip away all pretence (and most of Othello's clothes) in a slow, hushed declaration.

Neumeier's 12-year sojourn in Hamburg has built the company into a marvellous performing ensemble. Most of the dancers stay for long periods; his first ballerina, Marianne Kruse, has only just retired, leaving Lynne Charles (a witty, spirited Rosalind), Colleen Seitz (a sweetly amused Celia) and Chantal Lefèvre (a plaintive Phoebe) heading the women. But, as I reported last year, young Gigi Hyatt is coming up fast: both as Audrey and as Desdemona she gives interpretations of insight, conviction, originality and a startling sensuousness.

Among the men, Max Midinet is the best character dancer of his generation in Europe; sadly, an injury sustained while playing Iago kept him from playing Touchstone at the premiere. Francois Klaus was also off with an injury, but this only helped show the strength and versatility of the junior dancers who stepped into roles in consequence. Besides, in Ivan Liska (Orlando) and Gamal Gouda (Othello and Oliver), Neumeier has two other leading men of world class. No wonder he has just signed another contract committing him to Hamburg until 1996.

Concert

Monteverdi Choir St James's, Piccadilly

The quatercentenary of Heinrich Schütz's birth has hardly been the most celebrated musical anniversary of 1985. With this exhausting, though by no means exhaustive, concert the Monteverdi Choir and English Baroque Soloists have surely made substantial amends. Two and a half hours of the Dresden Kapellmeister's sacred poly-

phony did not quite leave the audience begging for more, but the programme nevertheless served a worthy reminder of Schütz's emotional power and musical variety.

John Eliot Gardiner's choice ranged, for instance, from the huge, resplendent polychoral psalms, much in the Gabrieli tradition, in which spatially separated groups of voices and instruments (the rich sonority of sackbuts often dominant) batter each other with the finer points of Scripture, to intensely

moving motets like John the Baptist's prophecy *Ich bin eine rufende Stimme*, where it is impossible not to feel that Schütz is expressing personal anguish at the disintegration of culture and society wrought by the Thirty Years War.

Nor was humour entirely banished from Schütz's choir stalls. He characterized the New Testament's story of the Pharisee and the publican praying in the temple, for example, by writing a sly dialogue that contrasts the counter-tenors,

whose line flows smoothly and piously, with a marvellously gutsy set of melismas for the basses.

Gardiner's performances were as vivid as the music; colouring (not all of it quite successful) and using concertante groups in the galleries sparingly but to scintillating effect. Some temporarily undistinguished cornet playing lessened the impact of *Freue dich*; a pity, since the wish that one's wife would be like a pleasant

roo is not often expressed in music. Otherwise these performers sang and played with customary stylishness, a glowing blend of sound and admirable stamina.

The use of soloists from within the choir's ranks added another sort of variety; most arresting were the counter-tenors Michael Chance and Ashley Stafford, who delivered the lament *Auf dem Gebirge* with great tenderness.

Richard Morrison

London débuts

A gift for making music sing

another lightweight, proved nonetheless a stringent test for the minutest control of pitch, register and timbre. But it was in her Poulenc and Schumann that Watson's distinctive character was revealed. In the 1962 Sonata, a firm, cool control of line could deftly turn to a biting nasal timbre, while Schumann's *Three Romanes* showed her Donizettian technique both refined and extended in a mellifluously integrated cantabile.

Les Pedler in Concert (sic) at

the Wigmore Hall was rather a different matter. It is possible to excuse shoddy programme presentation, and to ignore wrong notes (a few of them). But it is not possible to condone an artist who not only clearly has no idea of the minimum standard required for public performance, but also charges over the odds for people to discover that this is the case. Pedler's programme, an ostensibly engaging mix of Bach, Villa-Lobos and Lennon/McCartney, *inter alia*, for solo

guitar, was perhaps as painful for him as it was for us: a Bach Fugue (unspecified) was barely articulate, and even his own composition and arrangements were far too laboured technically to be anything but sadly void of interpretative character.

The Wigmore returned to normal the next day for the cello recital of Cristian Florea from Romania. Already a confident prizewinner and international performer, Florea has a way of compelling

attention by the sheer mobility and apparent nonchalance of his playing. But, within the supple light bowing of a Boccherini Sonata and unaccompanied Suite by Gaspar Cassado, there was an infinitely fine control of finger-pressure and vibrato, enabling him to move from percussive to cannibal playing in a split second. That this technical dexterity was also the servant of a highly intelligent structural sense, and a warmly communicative musicianship, was shown in his Debussy and Franck Sonatas, each one, with Roger Vignoles accompanying, a searching display of aural imagination.

Hilary Finch

Television Ladies on parade

Lately the Army has appeared to be the senior service so far as skilful use of the media is concerned. *An Officer and a Lady* (ITV), a documentary in the First Tuesday series which was screened last night, could well lose them a stripe.

The form in these affairs is usually that a particularly intriguing aspect of service life is selected for filming, and a gifted cameraman hired to maximize the picturesque aspects of the subject. With the first female officer cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, the choice of subject seemed impeccable.

Form then dictates interviews with a balanced range of personable line troops, a few stirring words from the commanding officer and some abstractly personable sergeant and squaddies. These elements were scrupulously included. The officer made it clear that the Army needed women officers to do the jobs for which it could not recruit men of sufficient calibre. What these were, barring those jobs not requiring physical strength, was not specified.

The cadets stirringly announced that they had joined the Army in search of travel and challenge, and the programme then devoted much time to the issues of bullying boots and square-bashing.

One of the recruits selected for interview was Elaine Parkin, the daughter of a British prison officer, ostensibly as personable as the others but comprehensive-educated and with a distinct London accent. She failed the six-month course, and was considerably more articulate in accusing the Army of class discrimination than the Army was in explaining why she had been rejected. Thus an excellent recruiting commercial was marred by the suggestion that the women who succeed at Sandhurst are Sloane Ranger types with high-ranking Army fathers.

This documentary was so overpowered by banal curiosity about the phenomenon of women in the Services that it failed to address any of the issues the topic might have raised, from the degree of discrimination the women experience (their future responsibilities were left vague) to women's capacity to function in an aggressively-orientated institution.

Celia Brayfield

● The Nettlefold Festival - South London's very own festival, in Norwood - begins its second year on Friday with Music Projects' Atlas Eclecticall. The following Friday, also at the Nettlefold Hall, Philip Mead gives the London premiere of Stockhausen's Piano Piece XII.

Opera

Humanity expanded by humour

The Midsummer Marriage Grand, Leeds

From Barbara Hepworth at Covent Garden in 1953 to David Pountney at the Coliseum last May, Tippet's *The Midsummer Marriage* has had designers and directors following darkness like a dream. How to dress the work's composite symbolism as deftly as its score clothes its libretto? How to make its ritual truly dance? As its images scatter and settle in the passage of time, Tim Albery for Opera North has done the obvious thing. And in doing it he has liberated the work to sing and dance anew.

He has simply relocated this midsummer magic firmly in the 1950s, exactly where it was born. And into this world of orange- and bridesmaid, thermos-flasks and broadsheet *Daily Mail* he has flung, askew on Tom Cairns's and Antony McDonald's gently sloping set, fragments of Magritte debris: a half-buried car (for Mark's descent), part of a grand silver-

screen staircase (whose entry nicely pre-empted the heavy symbolic lines of Jennifer's ascending lines) and a Pearl and Dean sky behind a latticed backdrop. In this delightful playground of the near-verismo, real and surreal, ideas and images, are tossed as lightly into the air as the content and discarded court-shoes of the wedding party. Humour expands the work's humanity, while never lessening the tense agony of its encounters.

It matters little that Donald Stephenson's Mark cannot as yet achieve the vocal flights of lyrical exaltation Tippet's writing for him demands; nor that Rita Cullis's Jennifer, radiantly sung, has yet to burgeon into the part. Their relationship, like that of Bella and Jack (Patricia O'Neill and Peter Jeffes, particularly well cast), is drawn with minute attention to human detail: the stunned stare of Mark's "Did I not hear a magic too?" the gentle physical movement counterpointing Bella's lullaby.

The literally stiff-necked King Fisher (Philip Joll) finds a statuesque anti-heroism so difficult to create in this part. In

his heavier Act III robes he is most movingly dwarfed by the mega-machine Sosostris, as he claws away her ritual garments. Sosostris, for her part, hidden inside, is a wearily wise, dowdy postwar mother, dabbling caude-cologne and drinking tea during a monologue sung with suitable gravitas by Penelope Walker.

At the end, as the echoing voices retreat, she is there hosing the lawn on a suburban estate, chimneys and cooling towers on the skyline. This, perhaps, together with the absence of any sense of seasonal cycle, was a mistake. The tiny retreating staircase, the pedicab, make sufficient point in a production whose very strength is precisely that of resisting the temptation to make points. For the rest, with Ian Spink's dancers, pale lost souls in a eurythmic never-never-land, and David Lloyd-Jones's orchestra and chorus performing with unflagging vitality, this grave, gay and always exuberant *Midsummer Marriage* is not to be missed.

Hilary Finch

Theatre Biography Greenwich

Reviving plays ought properly to be a matter of artistic reparation: we should be convinced that the thing can breathe again on its own. S. N. Behrman's Broadway success of 1932, unfortunately, would require the services of a force eight gale to resuscitate its collapsed and lifeless lungs.

I do not know when I have sat through such a dreary production in such a respectable theatre as Alan Strachan's, nor seen such an inert apology for exposition and development. We find ourselves in the handsomely appointed New York studio apartment of a middle-aged lady artist, supposedly notorious, supposedly Bohemian, who signals her calculated independence from the men in her life by neglecting to be at home when they call. Sheila Gish deserves a better role than this.

An intense, chippy young man fuming with impatience (Ryan Michael) is joined by a benign, elderly composer (Harold Kasket) before their hostess materializes in a breathless gush. The first of her guests has a business appointment with her; the second, a dear old friend, has dropped in unannounced from Vienna - which is curious, considering that we can plainly see a telephone which later proves to be in working order.

This modern convenience has likewise been eschewed by the artist's third visitor (Denis Lill), a priggish rising politician who reveals himself as her erstwhile lover from back home in Nashville. Will she paint his portrait to set the seal on his success? And will she oblige the intense young man by writing her frank, fearless life story for the popular magazine he edits?

The second act finds her fulfilling both these com-



Sheila Gish, deserving of better things, with Denis Lill as the priggish rising politician

missions, and we are vastly unsurprised when they come into conflict. The political stuffed-shirt sniffs scandal brewing and tries to buy off the hot-headed back; the latter sends him packing and then, amazingly, blubs to the artist that the chip on his shoulder began life the day his coal-miner father was shot dead during a strike. Her sympathy is boundless, and physically expressed.

More characters are called for

to shore up the crumbling tunnel into which the script has dug its way, and duly appear in the shape of the politician's prospective bride, a cheeky, flip Southern belle, and her irascible tycoon father whose threat to break the artist's new lover is implausibly blown away in the course of a few minutes' tête-à-tête with her. But the young man leaves anyway - and, thankfully, so do we.

Martin Cropper

Flann O'Brien's Hard Life Tricycle

With bagpipes wailing in the foyer and the sound of last-minute nails being hammered into the wobbly set, this Irish chaos even before the spectre of Flann O'Brien (alias Brian Nolan, alias Myles na Gopaleen) arrives - late for his own wake - to bid a bittersweet farewell to the Dublin scene.

Once on stage, he has a few sharp words on this fellow Kary Crabbie who has had the nerve to dramatize one of his novels; and then takes his seat in an elevated bar-room, in company with a potato-faced crony, looking down into a basic Irish kitchen where his early life proceeds to unfold. Irish logic is fully extended into Rodney Ford's set, with its painted flames in the grate and authentic steam engulfing the

auditorium when the ragged Annie opens the oven to serve the boys a meat-ball apiece out of a huge iron pot.

Mr Crabbie's purpose is to combine a life of O'Brien with an anthology of the best of Myles; and the evening combines lunatic events in the kitchen with bilingually articulated comment from the higher regions, with a thunder-sheet marking the transition in case you fail to notice. The grand theme, in both departments, is Irish cliché: whether the educational deformation young O'Brien undergoes at the hands of the Christian Brothers or the intellectual agonies he suffers from his drinking companion.

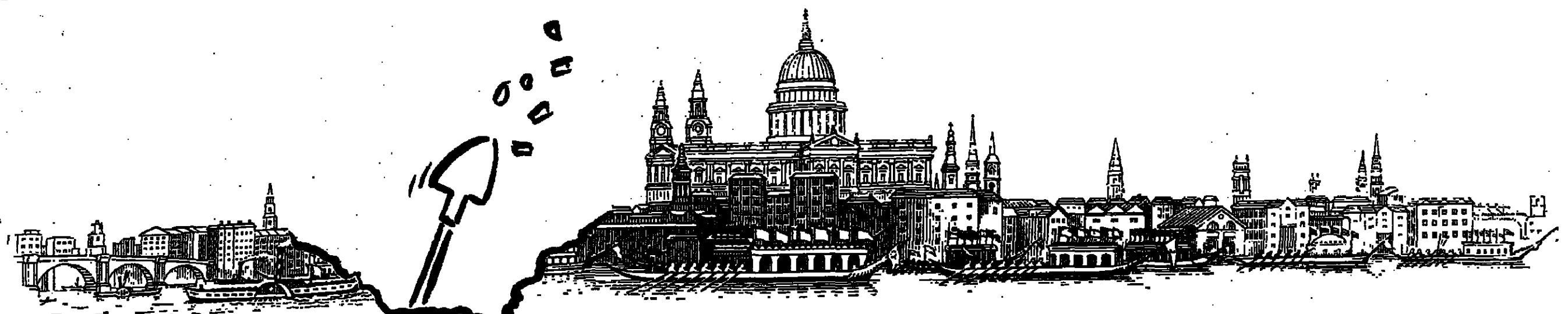
Set up to show a long-winded wisecrack making mincemeat of a helpless target, the first half of Mike Bradwell's production left me cold. Thereafter it develops into a more complicated, and vastly funnier, portrait of the artist as a hard-drinking corpse.

The kitchen scenes begin making sense when they show

O'Brien's brother making off to London, leaving him marooned and without an ally: an episode that links up with the elder Myles's reflection that, where Joyce and Co escaped and played out their quarrel with Dublin on the world stage, he stayed put and founded the Rathmines Branch of the Gaelic League.

There are also passages where the piece takes off into a comic world where O'Brien has no axes to grind: as in his pursuit of a convent girl who gives him his bicycle which emits moans of pleasure when he strokes its saddle. Otherwise, the show is memorable for a splendid partnership between Dermot Crowley and John Joyce; and for classic set-pieces such as O'Brien's assault on Synge as the source of every "bought and paid-for" Paddy broadcasting on the BBC; and his inexhaustible list of alternative meanings for one word of Gaelic.

Irving Wardle

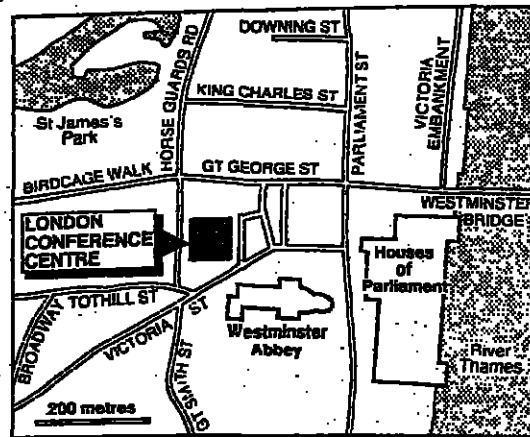
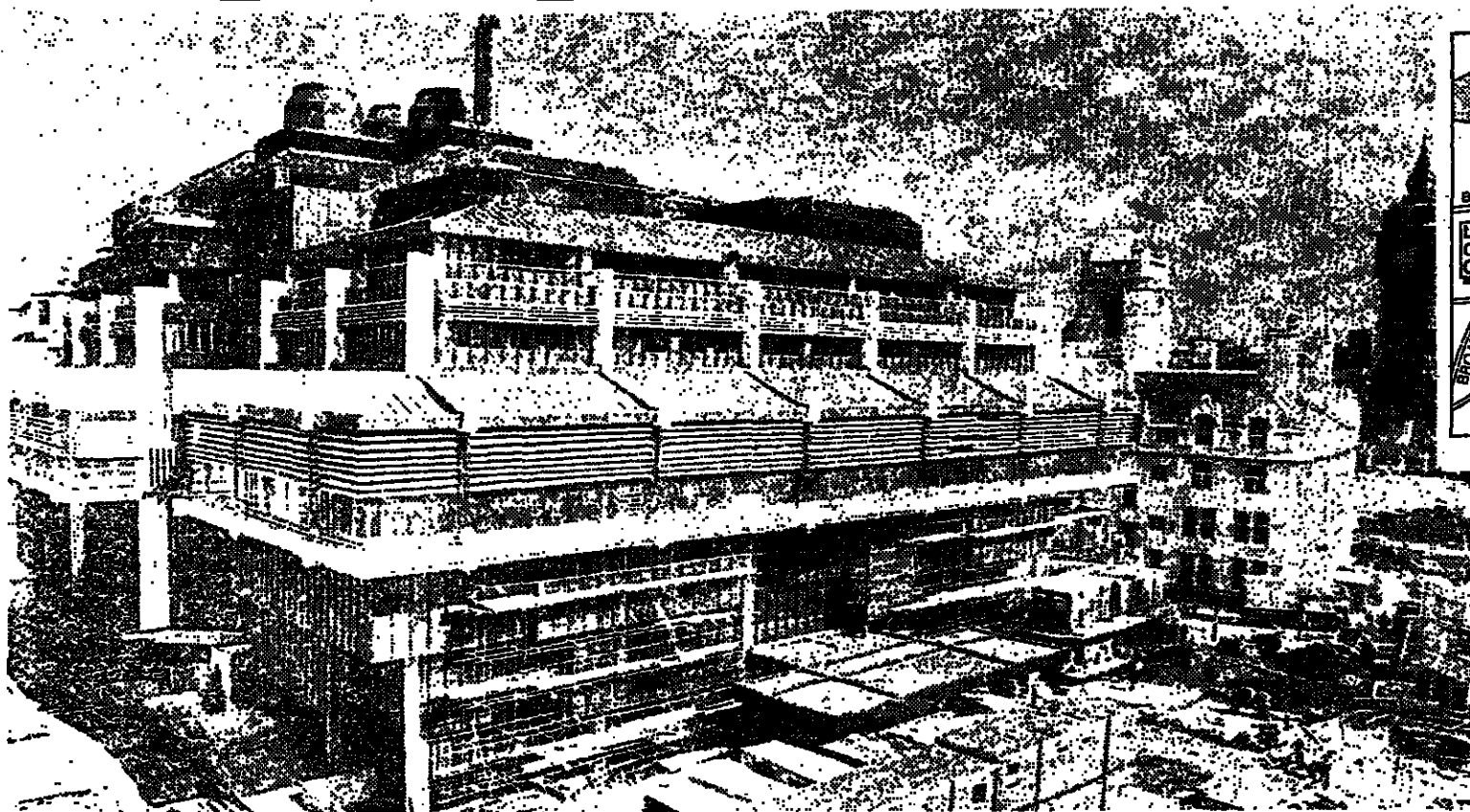


The new gold rush.

October's issue looks at the latest Brazilian Fever. Just one of the features in the new look ILN - along with more colour, more photo-reportage and a lot more style.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS
The magazine with a sense of occasion

Capital place for the world's talking shop



Across the road from Westminster Abbey, adjacent to Parliament Square, the Government's £63 million new and just named Queen Elizabeth II centre will accommodate several conferences simultaneously on 10 levels. The high security upper levels will be used for international meetings. It is expected to be fully open by next June and is already "sold out" until the end of November. Some Whitehall officials believe it will break even within five years, boosted by the many other attractions of London as American Bar Association members, right, discovered when they visited the Tower of London this year.



So many new conference and exhibition halls are opening in Britain, with plenty more planned, that the fear of over-supply is, inevitably, frequently voiced. Everybody with space to spare, from hotels to municipal halls and increasingly universities and other academic establishments, are bidding for conference and exhibition custom.

Many in the industry are nevertheless increasingly optimistic about the prospects for venues which can meet the increasingly sophisticated demands now being made.

Spending on business tourism in Britain, largely accounted for by the conference and exhibition business, was worth £1,625 million last year, compared with £1,250 million in 1983.

It will be a surprise if this year does not show another rise. The American Bar Association's annual conference in London this summer, with its 20,000 or so delegates and other visitors, probably produced spending of between £25 million and £30 million, mostly in the capital's hotels, restaurants and shops.

Spending at conferences was last year probably running at around £30

per head a day, against £26 the year before and £20 in 1982. These are increases well ahead of inflation.

Following the pattern in most countries, it is the capital which attracts the most international conferences and London is now running Paris close. Last year London hosted 248 international conferences, only six less than Paris. The previous year Paris had 50 ahead.

One estimate is that London's conference business is growing by about 15 per cent a year.

New estimates being made by the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers (ISBA) show a big jump in business spending on trade, technical and consumer exhibitions by British companies. Last year British spending alone was £191 million, an increase of a quarter on the previous year. If the effects of inflation are taken into account this indicates an increase in real terms of 16 per cent.

There is a high proportion of participation by overseas companies in British exhibitions and this does not show up in the ISBA survey. The British spending figures will have been geared up by the holding

in 1984 of some big exhibitions which are not annual events, particularly the Motor Show and IPEX printing exhibitions at Birmingham's NEC.

Some £60 million was spent in 1984 by companies on agricultural events. Private exhibitions produced probably another £100 million of business. These are events organized by individual companies, including in-store exhibitions, product launches, mobile demonstrations and shopping precinct displays. There have been some striking increases in this sector - up by a third in 1983 - but with 1984 showing a rise of rather more than 5 per cent there is some sign of levelling off.

It looks as if the National Exhibition Centre seized the biggest single share of exhibition spending last year with the equivalent of 37 per cent of the £191 million total. This reflects to an extent the big occasional events falling in the year.

Earls Court and Olympia are nevertheless thought to have netted 30 per cent of the spending, about the same level as in the two previous years. This is an under-estimate of the performance of both these

centres because ISBA figures do not record international participation which is usually particularly high at the exhibitions at both of these centres.

About a fifth of ISBA members expect to be spending more this year than ever before. They could turn to other forms of advertising but what

Profit is not an easy achievement

seems to be increasing demands for exhibitions is that there is less concern now by companies about costs - in terms of exhibition and construction of displays.

ISBA says: "It would seem likely that the rapidly-inflating costs associated with other media have created a more positive attitude to the use of exhibitions."

A change in trends has also been detected by ISBA. The big exhibitions are enjoying a resurgence after a period when their numbers had been going down as smaller exhibitions had grown in number by catering for specialist sectors in various industries.

There has been such a proliferation of these specialized exhibitions that there has been increasing duplication which seems to have swung support back more towards the big exhibitions.

Trade reports indicate that most of the big exhibitions in the past year have been heavily booked.

Profit in this business is not an easy achievement; many local authorities keen to have an exhibition and conference hall readily accept that in itself it will run at a loss the benefit, so the theory runs, is the cash it brings to a locality as delegates and those with them spend in the shops, hotels, pubs and on other services from taxis to takeaways.

Quite how far that justifies local authorities spending rates on setting up halls and subsidising them is a moot point. The most recent comprehensive report on the conference market, made by Peat Marwick Management Consultants for the English Tourist Board, warned local authorities to be cautious in building new centres. In large-scale conferences - those with 500 or more delegates - Peat Marwick forecast comparatively little growth while the

supply of facilities catering for the, even allowing for old venues being pensioned off, was growing.

The conference market as a whole was seen by Peat Marwick as likely to show modest growth. Its value in 1983 was put at £655 million.

Some 680 large-scale conferences are held in the United Kingdom every year, about 150 attracting 1,000 delegates or more. There are about 250 halls capable of holding such conferences and about 65 of them have been holding more than five large conferences a year - so utilisation is already low.

It is this sort of arithmetic which has demonstrated that the name of the game these days is flexibility. Small ancillary halls are needed in addition to a big one to bring in the multifarious smaller conferences. Then there are concerts, sports events, banqueting and the twinning of exhibitions with conferences.

When the Peat Marwick report came out Mr Duncan Bluck, chairman of both the English Tourist Board and the British Tourist Authority, commented: "Conference centres have too often been built as symbols which not only look good but which are

intended to cure a town's or city's economic ills. It is not as simple as that. On the other hand this particular market has been very buoyant over the past few years. Much greater flexibility in facilities might be the profitable way ahead."

The age of resort revival is dawning, he believes, and the upsurge of developments by British resorts could offset inroads made by foreign rivals.

New developments of hotels, restaurants, conference centres, marinas and other leisure facilities were the factories of tourism, a growth industry which promised wealth creation and jobs, he said.

He added: "Investment is running at £600 million a year but there is much more to do."

What this does point to is that where local efforts enhance the overall attractions of a resort a conference and exhibition centre is more likely to succeed. It can be part of a successful localised strategy to take advantage of all forms of tourism as well as the business contingents off to the conferences and exhibitions.

Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

LONDON CAN TAKE IT

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- ★ London hosts over 250 exhibitions annually, in 1.2m sq ft of hallspace
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- ★ London exhibitions now generate the equivalent of 7,000 full-time jobs
- ★ 76% of all overseas visitors to UK trade fairs are attending London events
- ★ Already at the core of the motorway network, London now connects radially via the new M25 ring road
- ★ Heathrow's new £200m terminal 4 increases passenger capacity to 38m annually at the world's busiest international airport. Terminal 2 at Gatwick nears completion. Stansted is to become London's third airport.
- ★ For many continental visitors, London's exhibitions are as close as a day return trip.
- ★ Fast Inter-City Rail services complete the picture, giving London unrivalled ease of access.
- ★ With London's huge capacity to entertain and relax its visitors, no wonder the fairs & exhibitions programme is still growing.

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(SPECIAL REPORT)

CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITIONS/2

Boosting business 'tourist' trade

Criticism that conference and exhibition facilities are being built as "symbols of civic virility" have hit home in Birmingham. Within a few miles of the National Exhibition Centre the city is planning a £100 million International Convention Centre.

But fears that the city could be heading for an "overkill" of conference facilities are countered sharply by the city council. "Basically the International Convention Centre is seen as a rehabilitation for undeveloped land in the city centre," the leader of the council, Councillor Dick Knowles, said.

"No recently constructed conference centre in either Britain or Europe has made a profit or is ever likely to," John Bell, the council's deputy project controller for the convention centre said, "Birmingham is taking a much broader view of the matter. We believe the centre can provide a desperately needed boost to the West Midlands economy."

The need for such a boost is undisputed - the West Midlands now has the most unfavourable industrial structure of any region in Britain. Within the 10 years it has been transformed from the second



An aerial view showing Birmingham's International Arena, centre left. In the foreground is the Metropolitan Hotel and Conference Centre. Right, the main NEC complex and top, Birmingham's international airport

most prosperous in Britain to one where average earnings are 7 per cent lower than the national average.

A feasibility study by Spectrum Communications in 1983 envisaged 250,000 visitors a year to the convention centre. It is estimated the centre could

create £54 million new income a year in the region. This, it is estimated, would create 2,733 new jobs and support 10,000 jobs in the service sector.

It is to be built in the run-down Broad Street area of Birmingham, a few minutes walk from the city centre. It will

include a highly specialized conference hall, concert hall, exhibition space, industrial cinema, lecture theatre, numerous conference rooms of various sizes, shops and restaurants. "The centre will not be in direct competition with the NEC", Mr Bell said. "The NEC,

although it is used for 333 days of the year, is not suitable for the conference market of the future. That needs the very different centre with the diverse facilities, 'break-out' rooms and smaller conference areas now proposed."

The council also claims that the development will lead to an increased demand for office accommodation, better entertainment facilities for residents and a general improvement of the area. Some 300,000 additional overnight customers will be created for local hotels which means a 500-bedroom, five-star hotel will need to be built beside the centre and a second new hotel by the early 1990s.

Birmingham's per capita earnings from tourism are now the same as "traditional" tourist areas such as Scotland. But because Birmingham is predominantly a "business tourist" district, earnings per visitor are considerably higher. The city's success in business tourism is due largely to its geographical position at the focus of the rail and motorway networks and with a major new international airport.

What makes the critics so uneasy, however, is the operating deficit forecast at £2.5 million in an average year, with debt charges on top of that at a figure approaching £12 million a year.

The council is optimistic it will get a direct grant from the EEC's Regional Development Fund for £30 million towards capital costs and it is still lobbying the Government for special borrowing sanctions. Building is due to start in 1987.

Christine Toomey

Now Glasgow rivals best

What is claimed as Europe's most modern and versatile exhibition and conference centre opened in Glasgow in August.

The £36 million development consists of five halls each of which can function independently or link up with other parts of the complex, providing space for modest seminar or major convention.

Built on the Clyde waterfront, the centre is within easy distance of a selection of first-class hotels and airport, rail and motorway services.

The main auditorium of the building can be adjusted to take

from 200 to 2,000 delegates. The other four halls within the complex can accommodate larger international conventions of up to 10,000 delegates. It has 19,000 square metres of space which is about a fifth of the size of the Birmingham National Exhibition Centre that it sees as its main rival.

It is a natural to inherit business from Kelvin Hall, the city's traditional exhibition centre which is becoming a leisure centre and transport museum.

Glasgow expects rich pickings from it - especially as the city has been transformed culturally in recent years and boasts five museums, the Scottish Opera, Scottish Ballet and the Scottish National Theatre Company.

Aberdeen has a new exhibition centre at Bridge of Don, to the north of the city with not far short of 10,000 square metres of space in two halls.

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Better still to get more information, telephone the Sales Office on 01-606 4455.



A unique venue for conferences and banquets.

Pouring millions into the universities

Every mid-December and mid-March pop posters and party invitations are peeled off the walls in university halls of residence around Britain. The students make room for the thousands of conference delegates now pouring £40 million a year into the struggling bursaries of British universities.

"British universities provide five million bed nights a year," Carole Forman, general secretary of the British Universities Accommodation Consortium, said. "Their big selling points are high-tech and low cost."

Any apprehension a conference delegates might have about the spartan accommodation of universities can be allayed with a quick glance at the consortium's Conferences, Exhibitions and Group Accommodation Brochure - the University of London now offers a sauna, jacuzzi and solarium and has recently opened a bar called "Quirks", built at a cost of £250,000; the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology has a private

dining room for VIPs; and Bradford's Vernon Barnaby Hall has 30 single study bedrooms with bathrooms.

A la carte menus and waitress service are common and many universities now offer regional specialties such as oyster tasting at Essex; an East End supper (including jellied eels) at Goldsmiths College, University of London; and Kentish fayre and Scottish evenings' medieval banquets have already proved popular and more ideas are being tried.

Many campuses have extensive parklands near by, and all have sports facilities, launderettes, bars and shops. They have impressive auditoria and are building more. Manchester already has the largest conference and exhibition complex in the North-west - backed up by 15 halls of residence - and its Armitage Centre will open in 1986.

Nottingham houses the 20,000 sq ft East Midlands Conference Centre and Sheffield's multi-purpose Octagon Centre has already attracted £400,000 worth of business.

Some delegates relish the absence of private telephones and telex for a day or two and enjoy the nostalgia of reliving their student days. Other reasons delegates have given for favouring universities as conference venues include the "academic ambience" and "educational facilities that far outweigh the lack of luxuries."

The cost to delegates of a university-based conference is highly competitive with charges of just over £20 for a four-night week. Bradford, for instance, is charging £22.60 this year. Edinburgh £23 and, at £20, Goldsmiths is having to turn business away for some periods this year. Seven universities including York, Warwick and Manchester expect revenues from conference facilities of more than £1 million this year.

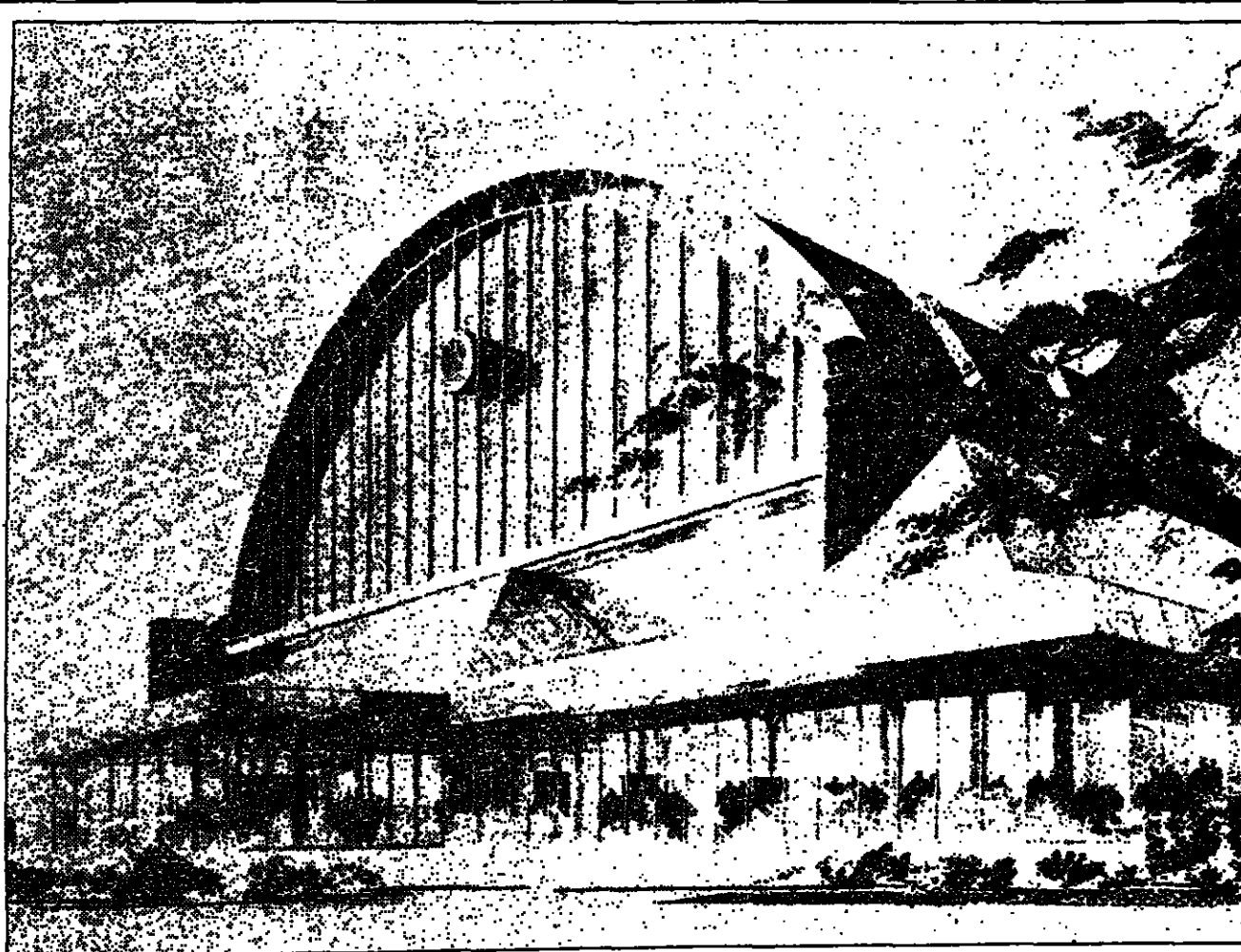
With cut-backs in grants the number of academic conferences has dwindled. But their place is being taken by foreign language courses, Ms Forman said. Universities are now marketing their

facilities hard. Most universities have appointed conference officers or managers, who have had experience in hotel and catering.

Polytechnics and colleges have not been in the conference business as long as the universities (the British Universities Accommodation Consortium was set up in 1970). But they now have their own clearing house and advisory group, the Higher Education Accommodation Consortium. There is a great deal of friendly co-operation between individual colleges and universities in the same area.

Clashes of interest among different delegate groups are not unknown. There were difficult scenes at Sheffield University last year, for instance, during the miners' strike when delegates to a mining conference were in one hall of residence and policemen on picket duty were billeted in another. But such clashes are rare.

CT



G-MEX. THE UNIQUE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

From redundant railway terminus to premier exhibition and arena venue - Greater Manchester Exhibition and Events Centre is ready to take on the best of the rest when it opens its doors in March, 1986.

Magnificent - that's the only word for the converted train hall now providing 110,000 square feet of uninterrupted floorspace under 18 massive arches 100 feet high.

A £22m investment by Greater Manchester Council and Commercial Union Assurance has turned an impossible dream to reality in just seven years - placing Manchester centre stage with a complex soon to be surrounded by new leisure, recreational and commercial developments.

The 26 acre site lies at the heart of a city offering first class hotels, five star leisure facilities and top rate entertainment unrivalled outside London.

The G-Mex Centre is almost fully booked for its first year's operation... with huge interest shown from all over Britain and abroad.

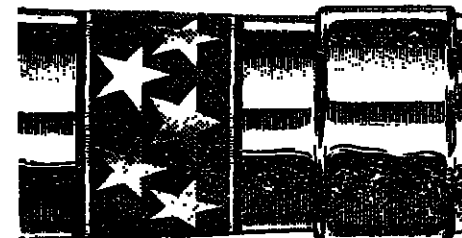
The development spearheads Greater Manchester's spirited campaign to attract more exhibitors and visitors to the area - an area which already has plenty to offer the conference and exhibition organiser.

For detailed conference information ring the GMC's Conference Officer, Bernard Owen, on 061 247 3579. For more information on the G-Mex Centre contact Frank Winter on 061 236 8000.

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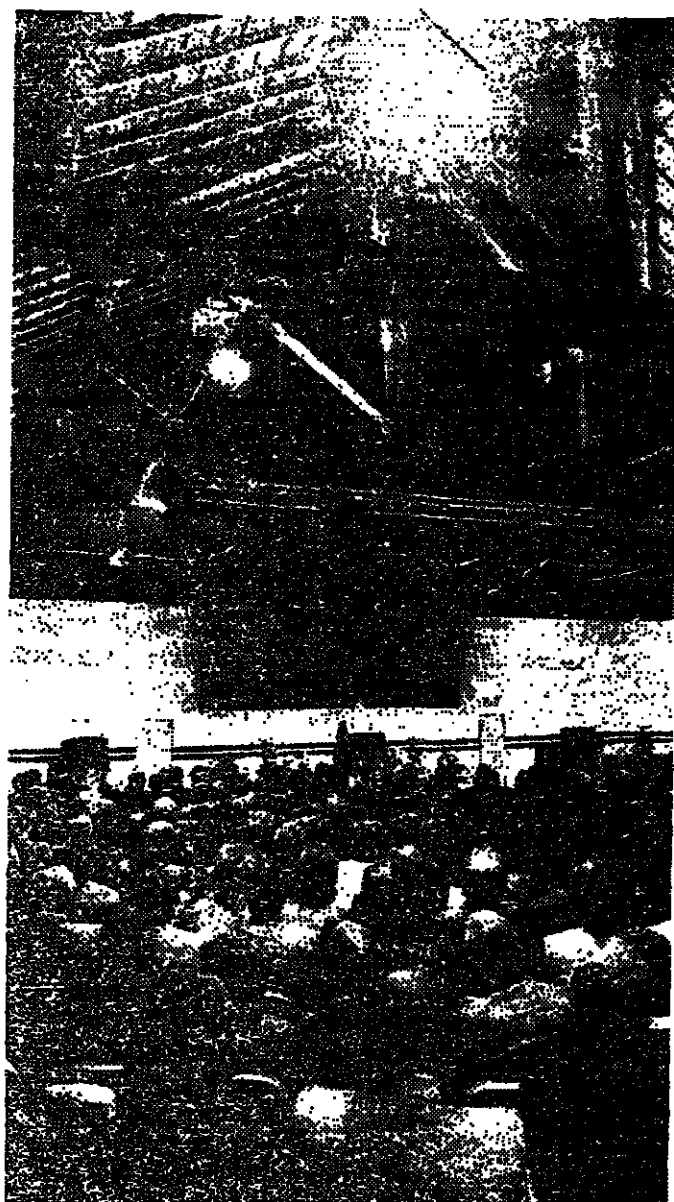
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In the hunt for the £700 million business



One of London's most original banqueting and conference centres is at The Brewery, Chiswell Street, E.C.1. Built by Samuel Whitbread in 1750, the site has been developed during the past five years to offer six conference rooms, all of them previously used for various aspects of brewing. These include the Porter Tunn Room, shown above, which can now accommodate over 600 people; the spectacular king post timber roof is the second largest of its kind in Europe. Some 120,000 visitors have wine and dined at the Brewery in the past year, contributing to a £2.3 million turnover

Richard Elliot-Green has come a long way since he set up business in a Portakabin in a field on the campus at Brunel University in Uxbridge. Managing director of Online International, with offices in New York, Singapore and London, he is one of a growing band of specialists leading the field in organizing conferences and exhibitions.

For years the conference business has operated like a cottage industry with some companies suffering regular cash crises and few able to keep pace with the growing demands and technological changes in the industry. But competition is fierce in a business worth £700 million in Britain. Specialist organizers are at the cutting edge.

Online International, based at Pinner, Middlesex, has initiated and co-ordinated more

'Organizing what we understand'

than 30 major conferences and exhibitions worldwide this year. Up and coming are the Animation Film Festival to be held at the Wembley Conference Centre and a computer communications conference and exhibition to be held at the Hyatt Regency in Singapore in November. The company now employs 120.

Yet Mr Elliot-Green said he got into the conference business "out of laziness". As a research associate in computer graphics at Brunel University in 1968 he organized his first conference to bring American specialists in the field to Britain to "pick their brains".

That conference was such a success the university provided funds for a "smarter and slicker" exhibition two years later, which attracted 1,000 delegates and 4,000 visitors. "It put Brunel University on the map," Mr Elliot-Green said, "and I decided it was much

more fun organizing conferences than doing research."

When university funds dried up for the third conference in 1974 he decided to go it alone, took on staff to raise the finance and set up business in a Portakabin in the university grounds. Four years later with a staff of 30 he moved off the campus and into offices "in the real world".

Online has scored over others in the field by sticking to what it knows best - computers and computer-related technology. "We only run events on subjects we understand," Mr Elliot-Green said. Online is also unusual because it does not simply act on behalf of clients

who want to organize a conference. The company initiates the idea for the conference. Its business intelligence group acts as technical market researchers to identify new technologies as the subject for a conference up to four years ahead.

Mr Elliot-Green categorizes those involved in organizing conferences and exhibitions into several groups: conference service companies, with no entrepreneurial involvement co-ordinating large, sometimes international, academic and professional society meetings; companies with some entrepreneurial involvement organizing small conferences and business

seminars; and exhibition organizers with no particular knowledge of the subject of the exhibition.

"We do not act purely as a service company, though if the right organization with the right prestige event comes along we might choose to co-operate," Mr Elliot-Green said. "We choose the subject for the event, we finance it and organize an associated exhibition. That makes us quite unique."

The small company that started on campus was responsible for the prestigious IT 82 event opened by Margaret Thatcher. Many of its events now have the standing of

professional society meetings. The company's turnover last year was more than £5 million.

While Online wins on expertise in organizing conferences, it leaves more practical details such as accommodation and catering to other specialists. Other specialists in growing demand, with 20 per cent of the conference market dominated by overseas clients, are those providing interpreters and other language-related facilities.

Interlingua TTI, one of the largest language service companies in Europe, now has a specialist division providing language facilities for a wide range of conferences. The company provided language

services for more than 50 conferences in Britain last year. It also provides installation of interpreters' booths, headsets and other electrical equipment.

One of the most challenging events TTI helped to organize recently, a spokesman said, was the International Conference on Education for the Deaf in August. French, German and Spanish interpreters worked alongside a sign language interpreter. "However dynamic the speaker and spectacular the presentation, inadequate language facilities will mar a conference for even the most interested audience," he said, remembering a conference where "hydraulic rams" were translated as "water goats". "It did little to promote an understanding of engineering," he said.

Other specialists have chosen

'People want total service'

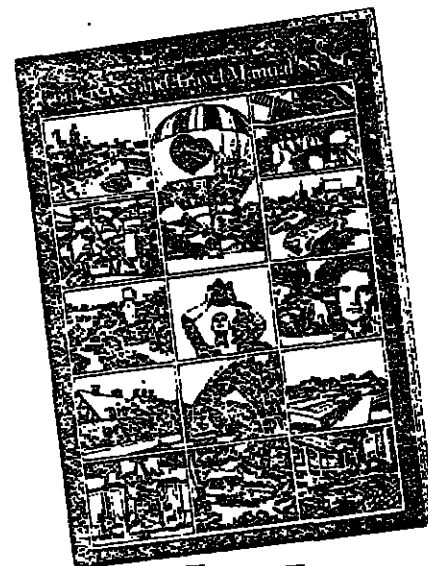
to pool their experience and to operate as a consortium. Conference Consortium, for instance, set up 12 months ago has brought together Peter Rand, a Coventry conference venue finder, Marc Sumner, who runs Conference Co-ordinates in Twickenham and John Butler, who runs a tour operator Cotsworld Travel in Gloucester.

"We operate very well as a team," Mr Rand said. "We offer a comprehensive service and find that is what people are looking for today."

An opportunity for all the specialists to cast a critical eye over what their competitors are up to will be provided by Pel Communications, of Wembley, Middlesex. It is organizing a conference and exhibition at the Barbican Centre next February for the conference organizers themselves.

CT

Conferences



Start looking up here.

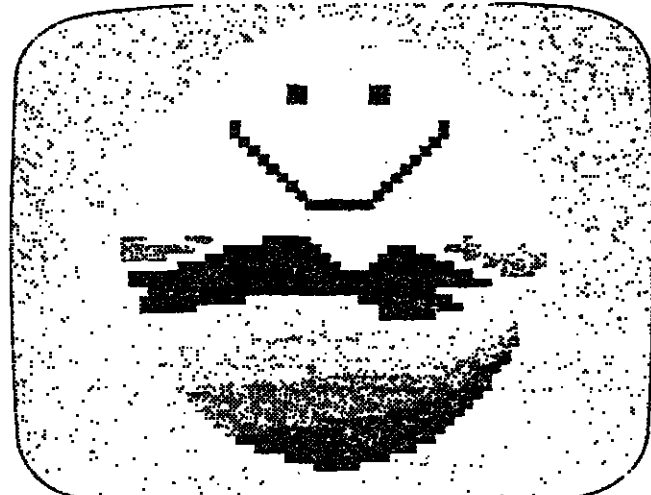
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ITV Oracle, being very perceptive, chose Jersey.

The conference itself was a great success and I am sure you will find delegates returning to Jersey as a result of the weekend" said Catherine Welsh, Marketing Manager, Oracle Teletext Ltd.

Oracle's conference got off to an impressive start with a cocktail party hosted by Jersey Tourism at historic St. Ouens Manor.

150 delegates stayed in one of Jersey's 3-sun hotels, and used Fort Regent's fully equipped Don Theatre for the conference itself.

Delegates were delighted by Jersey and very pleasantly surprised by the difference that the absence of VAT and low duties can make to the cost of everything from superb seafood to car hire.

JERSEY

Contact David de Carteret, Jersey Conference Bureau, 15 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Telephone: 0534 76512/78000. Telex: 4192223.

Wondering about Wonderland

Not all the plans for adding to Britain's conference and exhibition facilities are going well. Notably there is still a question mark over the scheme for the Wonderland theme park at Corby aimed at offering conference facilities over 40,000.

The English Tourist Board, which is planning a survey of conference and exhibition facilities, says there are about twenty major conference and exhibition facilities planned, with about half already under construction.

The recent refurbishment of the Britannia Adelphi Hotel in Liverpool and at the London Marriott Hotel, just off London's Grosvenor Square - both with conference and exhibition space - the number of conference centres completed in England since 1975 has reached 32. The number of exhibition halls opened is 20.

Other recent openings have been the Bournemouth Inter-

national Centre (BIC), Windsor Great Park and Nottingham's East Midlands Conference Centre. The BIC has already planted itself firmly among the accepted venues for political and trade union conferences. Like the successful Brighton Centre it is centrally placed but at Bournemouth the delegates have a shopping arcade within the conference centre as well as a large swimming pool, which has proved a big attraction with its wide expanse of spectator windows a carpet's width from the conference hall.

Anugraha earns its name as "unexpected kind of place" for its use of the latest technology, from satellite link-ups for world-wide teleconferences and talk-back systems to immediate on-screen interface between delegates and speakers, and close circuit television for meetings.

But the NEC at Birmingham is not standing still. A consultants' report has pointed to pressure on its space in the peak periods of the exhibition year during spring and autumn. The result is a £200 million plan to double the size of the NEC within 20 years by adding about 100,000 square metres of exhibition space, together with a hotel, a motel and other ancillary facilities. The £20 million first phase is due to be started on next year and will add 20,000 square metres of exhibition space by 1988.

In 1984-85 the NEC had a record trading profit of £9.3 million, nearly half of which was swallowed by loan interest charges but it had been able to pay off £1 million of its debt and contribute rather more than £3 million to Birmingham's rate fund. Much of the capital investment for the NEC has come from the Birmingham City Council.

The need for flexible use of exhibition facilities has been underlined by the NEC's experience. More than £1 million in profits arose not from exhibitions but by attracting pop concerts, sporting events and other non-exhibition activities.

London's challenge is also growing. A feasibility study for an exhibition and conference

complex in the capital's Docklands is being made but there are also more immediate developments. Earls Court and Olympia, part of the P & O Group, is planning a new hall on the lines of the Crystal Palace at the back of the Earls Court site in west London. Earls Court and Olympia has already spent more than £20 million modernizing its halls since 1979.

The new hall will cover 180,000 square feet but given that some of the existing exhibition hall space will be lost the net increase to Earls Court will be 130,000 square feet. The Olympia II complex has been extended this summer by 5,000 square feet and a feasibility study is being conducted into adding conference facilities to Olympia II.

The Olympia exhibition hall, operational for a year, is proving an attraction for small to medium-sized exhibitions and it is these rather than the particularly large exhibitions which tend to attract concomitant conferences. High technology-based exhibitions tend to be smaller in size while growing in number.

Mr Tim Harris, chairman of Earls Court and Olympia, said: "Olympia has been successful. We believe we can build on that with conferences."

The expansion at Earls Court is in anticipation of the demands of the 1990s. The

complex in the capital's Docklands is being made but there are also more immediate developments. Earls Court and Olympia, part of the P & O Group, is planning a new hall on the lines of the Crystal Palace at the back of the Earls Court site in west London. Earls Court and Olympia has already spent more than £20 million modernizing its halls since 1979.

The new hall will cover 180,000 square feet but given that some of the existing exhibition hall space will be lost the net increase to Earls Court will be 130,000 square feet. The Olympia II complex has been extended this summer by 5,000 square feet and a feasibility study is being conducted into adding conference facilities to Olympia II.

The Olympia exhibition hall, operational for a year, is proving an attraction for small to medium-sized exhibitions and it is these rather than the particularly large exhibitions which tend to attract concomitant conferences. High technology-based exhibitions tend to be smaller in size while growing in number.

Mr Tim Harris, chairman of Earls Court and Olympia, said: "Olympia has been successful. We believe we can build on that with conferences."

The expansion at Earls Court is in anticipation of the demands of the 1990s. The

The one thing we can't help you improve is the weather.

But then if you're planning a conference centre or leisure complex this shouldn't bother you.

What we can do is help you prepare your development programme with market surveys, feasibility studies and funding advice. And we can help you improve the operations of existing facilities.

We've advised Marketing Board, City Councils and Development Corporations in Bristol, Bath, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Peterborough and London.

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A favoured position on the South Coast has led to Bournemouth becoming Britain's premier holiday resort. More luxury hotels and hotel beds than anywhere except London, including forty with conference facilities and

Taken all round, we have no rival.

Unique conference, exhibition, entertainment and sporting mix. Whatever event you have in mind, Bournemouth can almost certainly accommodate you with ease (and style). All the latest technology is available, with the best in leisure facilities just a few yards away.

A spacious, luxurious and fully-equipped International Centre. The BIC has two beautifully-designed halls with closed-circuit TV, a wide range of AV aids and simultaneous translation facilities. The main auditorium can seat 4,000 delegates or provide over 2,000 meters of exhibition space. The smaller hall seats 1,200 people in comfortable theatre style.

Tempting leisure facilities within the multi-purpose BIC. In addition to on-site restaurants and bars, the imposing new Inter-

national Centre contains parking for 700 cars, and some attractive leisure activities including sauna cabins, a solarium, exercise facilities and a pool complete with a wavelike machine.

The famous Pavilion Theatre is as popular as ever. The Pavilion Theatre is as much in demand as ever. In terms of size, it falls between the two BIC halls. Its revolving stage makes it particularly suitable for theatre-style events.

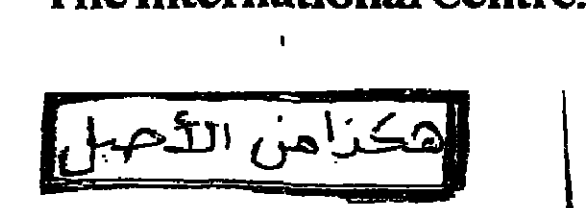
For the smaller event, a choice of 40 conference hotels. Not everyone needs thousands of square feet or 4000 seats. Bournemouth is ideally placed to welcome the smaller exhibition or conference. No fewer than 40 hotels now have self-contained conference facilities so the choice is wide.

All the attractions of a sophisticated seaside resort. Whatever your needs, we'll make it all part of your business event. To start with, it's easy to get here - a mere hop from London by road or rail. Nightclubs, casinos, theatres, restaurants and shops are all conveniently popular with our visitors.

Talk to us about your conference and exhibition needs. Whatever your needs, we'll make it all part of your business event. To start with, it's easy to get here - a mere hop from London by road or rail. Nightclubs, casinos, theatres, restaurants and shops are all conveniently popular with our visitors.

Call Price about 01202 28841 or 22122. Or write to her at Dept. 1, The Bournemouth International Centre, Exeter Road, Bournemouth BH2 5BH. Telex: 418318.

Bournemouth
The International Centre.



FOREIGN EXCHANGES The pound also lost ground

Dealers said long-term sentiment continued to go against the dollar following last week's slide from the 1985 level of DM3.7408 (DM3.7618).

Sterling, having traded below its previous closing rate of \$1.4067 for most of the day, ended at \$1.4135.

But the rumour came too late to reverse the trade weighted

	Market rates day's range	Market rates close		
	October 1	October 1	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.3555-1.4180	\$1.4130-1.4150	0.47-0.44 premium	1.38-1.132 premium

Montreal	\$1,290-1,8363	\$1,9337-1,9333	0.55-0.48c prem	1.24-1.18c prem
Amsterdam	4,120-4,22896	4,2056-4,2278	29-29c	61-59c prem
Brussels	75.55-75.561	75.75-75.75	29-19c	44-36c prem
Copenhagen	13,6018-18,69808c	13,6018-18,6444c	34-29c prem	84-79c prem
Dublin	1,2077-1,2180c	1,2077-1,2087c	27-23c	90-85c prem
Helsinki	3,729-3,7358	3,7347-3,7488c	29-29c	61-59c prem
Lisbon	252.73-252.73	252.73-252.73	34-29c	84-79c prem
Madrid	228,118-238,610c	228,118-228,570c	10-25p disc	85-165c disc
Milan	2521.40-2521.40c	2521.40-2521.40c	2-5c disc	11-14c disc

Oso	11,1618-11,1697t	11,1619-11,1697t	2-1-10 ore disc	2-3-10 ore disc
Paris	11,3720-11,4820t	11,4019-11,4403t	2-1-10 ore prem	2-1-10 ore prem
Stockholm	11,2578-11,2139t	11,2578-11,2059t	2-2-10 ore disc	2-1-10 ore disc
Tokyo	302,29-305,45t	302,45-303,61t	1-1-14 ore prem	4-1-14 ore prem
Vienna	26,22-26,43ash	26,22-26,32ash	16-1-14 ore prem	14-1-14 ore prem
Zurich	3,0395-3,0768t	3,0627-3,0639t	2-1-10 ore prem	5-1-10 ore prem

Starting levels compared with 1975 was down 0.3 at 73.8 (day's range 73.8-80.1).

OTHER STERLING RATES		DOLLAR SPOT RATES	
Argentina austral	1,1255-1,1279	Ireland	1,1820-1,1840
Australia dollar	1,9903-1,9960	Japan yen	2,1200-2,1200
Bahrain dinar	0,5940-0,5280	Malaysia	2,4620-2,4550
Brazil cruzado	10995-0-1,0950-50	Malaysia	0,7120-0,7130
Cyprus pound	2,7770-2,7870	Australia	1,3950-1,3705
India rupee	1,7720-1,7670	Canada	7,9850-7,9850
		Sweden	

Greece drachme	182.75-184.75	Norway	7 900.00-8 000.00
Hong Kong dollar	10.9730-10.9970	Denmark	3 815.00-8 625.00
India rupee	16.65-16.85	West Germany	2 650.00-2 850.00
Iran rials	n.a.	Switzerland	2 160.00-2 220.00
Kuwait dinar (KD)	0.4120-0.4180	Netherlands	2 690.00-2 800.00
Malaysia dollar	3.4584-3.4714	France	214.00-215.00
Mexico peso	5.15-5.330.0	Italy	210.00-214.00
New Zealand dollar	2.282-2.5409	Spain	1790.0-1799.0
Saudi Arabian riyal	5.0725-5.0925	Belgium (Comm)	53.35-55.35

South Africa dollar	2.9834-3.0119	Hong Kong	7.7725-7.7715
South Africa rand	3.5300-3.5798	Portugal	186.0-177.0
United Arab Emirates dirham	5.1080-5.1460	Spain	161.70-162.20
		Austria	18.56-18.60

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel. *Lloyds Bank International.

Price	Ch'ge	Gross			P/E	1989							
		Dly	Yld	%		High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Dly	Yld	P/E
75	+	14.1	5.1	..	..	92	75	Tr City Of Lon Dm	90	+	3.0	6.2	..
75	+	2.3	0.9	..	..	155	137	Tr Ind & Gen	144	+	5.0	3.6	..
75	..	6.3	2.7	..	..	255	205	Tr National Res	212	+	1.0	5.1	..
75	..	8.0	3.9	..	..			Tr National Res	212	+	5.0	3.2	..

[illegible]

7	+	2.7	17	276	169	US Casement	202	..	1.8	2.3
8	+	3.7	20	52	52	Mining Resource	65	..	1.8	2.7
9	..	3.7	20	28	81	Westport	81	..	2.1	2.7
10	..	5.0	22	110	84	Westbrook Energy	86	..	1.8	1.2
11	+	2.0	5.5	159	126	Witan	143	+	2.9	2.7
12	..	2.7	27	264	229	Yusman	278	..	13.89	4.9
13	..	6.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	3.0	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	1.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	+	4.5	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	0.7	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

0	..	133	113	125	130	+1	5.3	41	23.1
0	..	133	113	125	130	0	5.3	41	23.1
0	..	4.0%	3.8	..	..	..	4.3	39	13.7
0	+3	7.8	7.8	..	248	178	4.5	24	15.1
0	..	2.8%	3.5	..	85	109	4.5	24	15.1
0	..	1.7%	1.2	..	17	104	5.1	0.7	..
0	+1	10.7%	21	..	863	700	+2	14.3	20
0	+4	6.4%	23	..	99	58	+7	6.5	12.9
0	..	4.4%	3.8	..	185	44	1.5	14	11
0	..	20.0	5.5	..	710	368	+10	23.6	25
0	+2	13.2	4.4	..	710	368	+10	23.6	25

6	0	3.7	6	389	217	Mercantile House	247	-2	18.2	7.0	7.2
7	1	2.4	5.9	465	300	Mills & Allen	345	..	22.9	6.6	6.3
7	0	6.8	1.5	..	113	Pacific Ice Tea	81	..	..	..	..
4	4	3.6	3.1	..	41	Do Warrano	29%	..	..	..	..
5	0	2.9	3.4	..	147	Smith Brothers	143	..	8.9	6.0	10.6

	Bid	Offer	Chng	Yld		Bid	Offer	Chng	Yld
SAVE & PROSPER					Australian	30.6	32.6	-0.4	0.10
US Western Nat. Bank	94.1	94.8			Commodity	60.4	90.3	-0.9	1.90
USF Corp. (S. Edinburgh) E242	87.7	91.0			Energy	39.0	41.7	-0.3	0.75
Financial Ind. (E242-0698) or (E242-0728) 7351	91.1	91.7			Oil	91.1	107.8	-0.9	0.80
Heart Inc. & Growth	55.8	63.5	-0.1	8.09	Secs	67.9	81.5	+0.2	6.32
Capital Unis.	79.2	84.7	+0.2	2.28	Excess Income	91.4	97.9	-0.3	2.54
Commodity	94.7	95.6			Financial	270.7	214.0	+1.1	2.50
Energy Ind.	48.8	53.0	-0.2	2.89					

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OSI Stations	75.0	68.2	40.8	3.27
OSI Divisions	75.0	74.3	40.7	3.21
OSI Groups	54.4	60.0	40.2	0.69
OSI Regions	53.4	67.8	--	3.43
TEMPLE BAR				
PT, Box 42232, St Mary's-Hill, London EC2P 3JH	B1-822593			
Individual Income	411	441	c	7.28
Joint Income	947	107.0	--	1.26
Gifts	135.0	--	--	3.40
Capital Trust	38.4	39.5	--	9.43
Recovery	60.0	68.1	--	6.56
St Vincent US	99.1	68.1	--	1.26
St Vincent US Growth	99.1	68.1	--	1.26
St Vincent US	120	107.0	--	1.26

[illegible][illegible]

Do Accrue	128.2	128.2	+0.01	Do Accrue (A)	208.2	217.1	+8.97
Do Income	529.2	529.7	+0.50	Refunding the Fund (A)	137.3	140.0	+2.72
Do Inventory	126.2	119.4	- 3.00	S & W (A)	92.0	127.4	+35.40
Special Exempt				S & W Senior Soc	93.0	89.7	- 3.32
Personal & Charity	453.9	496.1	+42.20				
SCOTTISH BOURNABLE				TYPICAL MANAGERS			
18, Carnegie Pl, Edinburgh				18, Carnegie Pl, District			
01256 01041				0272 723241			
Net Income Less	119.5	127.1	+7.65	Capital	84.2	88.7	+4.51
Do Income	112.5	103.0	-9.55	Do Accrue	65.0	70.0	+5.01
				Depreciation	75.0	75.0	0.00

SCOTTISH LIFE INVESTMENTS			
10, St Andrew's Sq, Edinburgh			
011 229 2211			
Equity	120.8	141.0%	+12.2 AD
London	133.8	128.7%	+0.1 RD
Paris	162.9	110.1%	+0.2 OD
European	184.9	114.3%	+0.7 OD
SCOTTISH LIFE INVESTMENT MANAGERS			
100, Vincent St, Glasgow G2 8PH			
011 240 8150			
Do Account	448.4	475.6%	+0.5 L AD
Example	290.5	234.8%	+0.3 T AD
Equity	118.2	127.1%	+0.5 T AD
For Eastern	118.2	127.1%	+0.5 T AD
For Western	127.8	126.7%	+1.4 OD
Fin & Prop	40.9	43.6%	+0.2 RD
For Eastern	62.9	65.9%	+0.2 RD
For Western	118.0	120.8%	+0.1 RD
Do Account	130.0	133.5%	+0.1 RD
Equity	102.7	100.0%	+0.1 RD

[illegible]

World Growth	29.0	28.9	-0.1	0.01
U.S. American	29.0	31.1	-0.1	0.81
Income Fund	37.1	36.1	-1.0	5.85
COMPASS WIDOWS				
Compass Wdows	175.7	187.0	-1.3	
Comp Wd Inc	200.9	213.0	-1.7	3.97
COMPASS & COATES				
N Amer Growth	103.7	104.2	-0.7	1.50
Do Acct	114.1	122.1	-8.0	1.50
Do Acctm	115.3	114.4	0.9	1.31
Smaller Cos	125.8	126.5	-0.7	1.31
Do Acctm	49.9	52.2	-2.3	0.71
Smaller Cos	143.8	151.2	-7.4	0.71
Do Acctm	198.0	201.0	-3.0	0.71
Special Sit	81.2	85.5	-4.3	0.71
Do Acctm	85.5	89.1	-3.6	0.71

Special Stock	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391
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month: (40) Quarterly, (40) 6th of the month (40) 2nd Tuesday of month.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Beecham slips on worries over dollar

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Stock market worries sent the Beecham Group share price backwards yesterday, as one leading broker cut its full-year profit forecast and others lined up to do the same.

Rowe & Pitman now looks for around £340 million for the year to March, against £306 million in 1984/5 and a previous estimate of £360 million for the current year. The weakness of the dollar takes most of the blame, with the City firm saying "we are not disappointed with the underlying profits trend".

Nevertheless, there are areas of the group's business which have provided at least mild disappointments, and other brokers are lining up to

revision of forecasts by Wood, Mackenzie, the broker. The firm reckons results next Monday will show a pre-tax figure of around £420 million, against last year's £256 million.

The new estimate takes account of the negative movement of the dollar versus sterling in the last six months. The old forecast was for £403 million pre-tax.

Wood Mackenzie is now in line with other City forecasts and reflects the optimistic mood prevailing in the Square.

Mr. Wood Mackenzie is now in line with other City forecasts and reflects the optimistic mood prevailing in the Square. The "A" shares rose 17p to 831p and the ordinary shares gained 22p to 890p.

Mr. William Cullum of de Zoete, says: "The group's

little help from takeover suggestions, improved 12p to 315p - a two-day gain of 25p.

Barton Group surged 15p to 551p; Marks and Spencer 4p to 167p; Marks & Spencer 4p to 167p; Marks & Spencer 4p to 167p.

Mail order stocks were strong with Freemans jumping 16p to 318p.

The buoyant shop sales and the credit advance - plus some positive comments from de Zoete & Bevan, the broker - were behind a strong performance by Great Universal Stores.

The "A" shares rose 17p to 831p and the ordinary shares gained 22p to 890p. Mr. William Cullum of de Zoete, says: "The group's

Sandhurst Marketing, the office equipment and stationery group, edged higher to 66p yesterday.

Although interim profits have fallen sharply, the company should top its previous year's total of £1,569,000 by £100,000 or so.

relationship with the City is unlikely to change much but the core businesses seem very sound." He forecasts year's profits of £283 million against £253.5 million.

The FT 30 share index climbed above the 1,000 mark closing 5.4 points up at 1,004.8.

It has risen 25.7 points in three days. The more broadly based FT-SE share index advanced 6 points to 1,296.0.

Interest rate cut hopes and a more relaxed attitude towards the pound's performance on the foreign exchange market influenced sentiment. But Government stocks were lifeless.

Oils improved as the day progressed although the next round of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries talks, which start tomorrow, overshadowed the sector.

Phillips Patents jumped 9p to 68p and then settled at 63p as

Bremner increased its bid to one share and 15p loan stock for each PP share.

Mr. Jim Rowland-Jones, the PP chairman, will be the largest single shareholder in the new group with about 11 per cent of the capital.

International Signal & Control gained 10p to 315p. Jacobson Townsley & Co, the broker, is leading a party of institutional investors on a US tour which includes visits to the ISC plants. Others scheduled for an institutional US call are Saatchi & Saatchi, unchanged at 690p, and Carlton Communications, 10p higher at 800p.

Vickers shares were running again, the old compensation hopes shifting the price. The shares jumped to 308p at one stage, but later settled for a net 5p gain at 298p.

Vickers is expecting compensation for nationalization of its shipping group has peaked. Yesterday's profits of £283 million against £253.5 million.

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nourish such hopes, the fundamental rating of DRG paper continues.

Electricals were mixed. Ferranti was unchanged at 118p as three million shares went through the market.

United Scientific Holdings rose 10p to 203p as the company disclosed an \$81 million (£57.7 million) contract for its night vision electro-optical system. Logica gained 10p to 152p.

Elsewhere, Courtalds, once again, was firm on takeover hopes, achieving a 3p gain to 155p.

Metal Sciences almost halved to 51p on the news of capital injection talks with the John Delany Group.

Market men are looking closely at Howden Group, the Glasgow industrial holding company. Howden has nearly £15 million in cash and an estimated net asset value per share of 110p.

Despite steady profit growth in recent years the shares stay at a p/e well below the market average, making a bid or a re-rating a strong possibility.

Yesterday the shares went 1 1/2p better to 92p.

● Courtalds led the way in traded options markets yesterday, with 1,462 contracts in the textile group being traded out of a market total for the day of 8,064.

Takeover talk continues to surround the company, encouraging investors and speculators alike to cover their positions in options.

Land Securities provided an unusual feature. Out of 609 contracts traded in the property company, 589 were in October 300 call options, the other 20 in January 300 calls.

Elsewhere, there was limited activity. Only Marks and Spencer registered a high total, with 801 contracts traded.

There were few significant changes in the prices of options.

TEMPUS

Hard facts provide the Logica answer

Logica has good and bad parts, like the curate's egg. The good are in the still-booming software business and the bad are in hardware or office automation. The sooner the company withdraws from the latter, the better for the share price.

While software made profits of £5 million before tax in the year to June, office automation lost about 17.4 million, leaving the group with a pre-tax loss of £2.3 million. As a result, it has omitted a final dividend.

Having spent huge sums on developing products, the two office automation subsidiaries were hit by a sudden downturn in the market, leaving the company with high stocks. These have pushed borrowings up by £11 million so that they now exceed shareholders' funds.

Logica hopes to reduce its exposure to this volatile area of the market while reducing its borrowings by selling either all or part of VPS or the British Telecom company, fairly soon. However, the sale of its United States counterpart, ITIC, could take longer.

Without the office automation side, Logica would consist of a successful software business with growing work in the financial, defence and space markets. For example, it is working on its largest ever contract, to put all of British Telecom's customer accounts on an integrated data-base system.

Orders for dealing systems are strong, ahead of the City's "big bang", but prospects for Star Wars faded recently. Profits should nevertheless keep moving forward strongly.

As a purely software company, Logica's shares could probably command a multiple of 15 times prospective earnings, suggesting a share price nearer 200p, rather than yesterday's 152p. Successful sales of the office automation businesses would narrow the gap but, with ITIC's development costs capitalized at £4 million, much depends on what write-offs are required.

Until that becomes clearer the shares are unlikely to move much further.

● The dividend payment of £549,000 is also slightly misleading in so far as this excludes the £405,000 payable

ing very slowly among traders. Some claimed that the EM3 figure will be ahead by as much as 1 1/2 per cent, while more sanguine forecasters are shooting for about 1 per cent growth in broad money. The fringe elements are also hoping for good news soon about M.L. on the grounds that its growth rate is acceptable to the authorities, at around 7 per cent. With fewer surface cracks, it also provides a smoother ride than EM3, where the road is up the whole time. But the authorities are probably committed, for the time being at least, to the aggregates they know and love - MO and EM3.

A divisional breakdown of the main contributors to profits would help investors to evaluate the quality of earnings within the group. But expecting this so soon after the merger is plain wishful thinking. Nevertheless, the outlines of the trading strategy can be clearly glimpsed. The existing aggressive retailing side is supplemented by the high volumes at Bookwise, while Heinemann brings in a first-class educational publishing division. The mix adds up to a very powerful group. The shares rose 15p to 330p on the figures.

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to BTR after the Heinemann-Octopus merger, since Heinemann profits have also been excluded from the interim figures.

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The riddle in unemployment analyses

High unemployment has apparently become a permanent feature of the British economic scene. The forecasters expect it to stay at 3 million or more over the next few years, with the main source of comfort being that it will stabilize after the sharp rise in recent years.

New approaches to analysing unemployment, several of which have appeared in the past month, underline the seriousness of the problem, particularly for certain well-defined groups. However, they also point the way clearly for government policy.

Unemployment, even at the present high levels, with 16 per cent of men out of work, has not extinguished wage pressure in Britain. Average earnings growth in manufacturing has risen to 9.25 per cent from 8.5 per cent last autumn. For the whole economy, earnings are rising by 7.5 per cent.

Economists have long postulated a relationship between unemployment and inflation. The Phillips curve, defined in the fifties, established an apparently simple relationship whereby high unemployment means low inflation, and vice versa.

In recent years, the concepts of the "natural" or non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment (Nairu) have become fashionable. These suggest an unemployment level for the economy at which inflation tends not to move. When the rate is below this, inflation should rise; when it is above this, inflation should fall.

The problem here is that these theories either do not explain what is happening now in Britain or, if they do, the conclusions are unpalatable.

In 1979, estimates suggested a natural rate of about 5 per cent. More recently, because of the impact of the recession on capacity within the economy, Professor Richard Layard and Professor Steve Nickell have estimated a Nairu for men of 10-11 per cent.

Although unemployment is 5 or 6 percentage points above

this rate, there is no tendency for underlying wage inflation to fall.

Indeed the evidence on wages points to an increase in inflation, at the present unemployment levels. Therefore, the estimates of the Nairu are too low and we have to live with this rate of unemployment if inflation is not to take off again, or the figures are telling us the wrong message.

This is where the new approaches to unemployment come in. The essence of the analysis is that many of the unemployed have ceased to influence wage behaviour. In other words, workers are not deterred from making demands for big wage rises by the army of unemployed.

The prospect of too large a wage increase forcing the company to make redundancies may produce moderate wage demands, but workers do not regard as realistic the idea that their company will lay them off in order to recruit cheaper workers from the unemployed.

One way of explaining this is the "insider/outsider" approach, detailed in the summer 1985 edition of the Oxford Review of Economic Policy. Current employees are insiders, new employees outsiders.

In general a company finds it expensive to replace insiders with outsiders simply because of the hiring, firing and training costs.

Also, companies are only likely to consider outsiders when wage negotiations with insiders have broken down; they are likely to have only imperfect information about the ability of both their own and outside workers but know that their workers could adversely affect the productivity of any outsiders brought in.

This goes against the idea that outside every factory gate there could be a queue of unemployed workers offering to work for lower wages. Even if this were the case, according to the insider/outsider approach, management would have to

Long-term unemployment, United Kingdom

Duration of unemployment	Males	Females	Total
More than 5 years	132,527	22,037	154,564
4-5 years	114,899	22,261	137,160
3-4 years	168,943	43,145	212,088
2-3 years	222,966	69,612	292,578
1-2 years	377,148	150,370	527,518
Total, more than 1 year	1,016,483	335,462	1,351,945

Source: Department of Employment Gazette, September 1985. Figures are for July 11, 1985.

think hard before taking them on.

Where companies have taken on many outsiders, the evidence shows that these have been different types of workers for the insiders, for example part-time women employees.

The insider/outsider approach fits into a more general analysis of the labour market which suggests that there is a "core" labour market where all the important decisions are made and where wage pressure arises. There is also a "periphery" which has little influence on wage bargaining but which is likely to include a large proportion of the unemployed total.

The core may be defined as the unionized labour force, workers in organizations above a certain size or employees who have had regular employment. What is more certain is that many of the unemployed would not belong to the core, even if they got jobs, but instead would be part of the periphery.

More than 1.35 million, or 42 per cent of the adult unemployment total, had been unemployed for more than a year by July, the date of the Department of Employment's detailed breakdown. The year-by-year breakdown suggests that, although many have been out of work for one or two years, the distribution between years falls only gradually after that.

In other words, once you have been unemployed for a long time, you are likely to remain that way. There are good reasons for this. Skills and motivation may deteriorate because of an extended period without work, employers may be put off by the fact that someone has been out of work for so long and long-term unemployment will often be in the most depressed regions where there are fewer opportunities.

The upshot is that the long-term unemployed have disappeared as far as their influence on wages is concerned. According to Professors Layard and Nickell in the National Institute Economic Review for February, the long-term jobless have no

measurable effect on inflation.

The consequences of this are twofold. First, if the long-term unemployed can be excluded from the inflation/unemployment trade-off, then unemployment comes much closer to the various estimates of the natural rate, or Nairu.

Second, and more importantly, the analysis suggests that the Government can allocate far more help to the long-term unemployed without fear of igniting a wage explosion. The Community Programme is one such scheme, being more than doubled to over 230,000 places. The story does not end here. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, in its Employment Outlook published in September, examined the problem of recurrent unemployment. Its conclusions suggest that people who suffer a series of short spells of unemployment may be no more part of the core of the

labour market than the long-term unemployed.

Finally, Mr. Gavyn Davies chief UK economist at Simon & Coates, the broker, argues for a revival of the regional approach to unemployment. Mr. Davies, author of the Employment Institute paper "Governments Can Affect Employment", has undertaken work which shows that, just as the duration of unemployment is significant in terms of its effect on inflation, so too is the region.

His evidence, while tentative, suggests that, although unemployment in the South-East appears to moderate inflation, this is not the case elsewhere in the UK.

The idea that the core labour market only exists in the South-east is a long way from being proven. Part of the problem lies with that region's domination of the British economy - it accounts for over a third of gross domestic product so it is likely to dominate any empirical estimate of the effect of unemployment on inflation.

But the approach is a useful one. Certainly in terms of distance from the core and ability to affect wage increases, the person who has been unemployed for five years in Consett is a different animal from the skilled worker who is between jobs in Crawley.

David Smith

Economics Correspondent

Gilts

Interest in the forthcoming set of money supply figures for banking September is increasing.

APPOINTMENTS

Midland Bank: Mr Rodney P Baker-Bates, general manager formerly in charge of finance, planning, operations Midland Bank International, and support services at Midland Bank International is to assume responsibility for the group corporate banking unit. Mr J Christopher Wathen, general manager, becomes responsible for the integrating of Crocker Bank's international lending and overseas business within Midland Bank International. Mr T Lynn Todd, regional director, takes over the Asian Pacific region from Mr Wathen.

Mr Alan Barber becomes regional director, UK, and Mr Charles Bryant has been named as assistant general manager, marketing, sales and distribution, at the group treasury.

British Airways: Mr Henry Lambert has been appointed a non-executive director. The Post Office: Mr James

McAdam an Mr David Wellings have become non-executive directors of the London Postal Regional Board.

British Overseas Trade Board: Mr Philip Jones has joined the board.

The Electricity Council: Mr Rodney Dames has been made director of resources.

Sedgewick Insurance Brokers: Mr Alton Irby has been appointed deputy chairman and Mr Peter Compson, Mr John Smith Mr John Swinglehurst and Mr Robert White-Cooper have become directors.

Incheape: Mr Roy Williams is to be secretary in succession to Mr Leonard Bishop, who is retiring.

British Metallurgical Plant Constructors' Association: Mr R. Kingdon had been made chairman.

Autonumis: Mr Chris Kraushar has been appointed managing director.

Baggeridge Brick: Mr C S Jukes becomes a director in succession to Mr A E Morris, who is retiring.

BP Oil: Mr Vivian Thomas has been appointed to the board as marketing director. He succeeds Mr John Hawkshaw.

Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals: Mr Albert Slow is chairman, taking over from Mr Alan Ritchie, who has retired. Mr Ritchie remains on the board.

Mr Michael Bridger is now managing director. Mr Colin Warlow has been appointed financial director. Mr Ronald Shilling has retired from the board.

St Regis Holdings: Mr J C G Standliffe, a director of S G Warburg, has been elected to the board and appointed deputy chairman. Mr C J Crowe has also joined the board.

Sketchley Services UK: Mr Tony Coles has been made managing director.

First National Securities

Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 1st October 1985 its base rate for lending will be reduced to 12 1/2%.

First National Securities Ltd., First National House, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1PB. Telephone: 01-861 1313.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aberdeen Stock Houses 3p Ord (674)	72-3
Anglo United Dev (54)	36
British 10p Ord (118) 21 pnd	126-2
C.A. Galleries 10p Ord (106)	87
Casson Street Inv 20p Ord (4)	108
Colwyn Com. 50p Ord (196)	75-1
Concor 10p Ord (10)	87
Control Techniques 10p Ord (115)	133
Crompton 10p Ord (115)	133
County 10p Ord (115)	133
Cum gratia 10p Ord (115)	133
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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Advance continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 30. Dealings End, Oct 11. \S Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 21.
 \S Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

هكذا من الأصيل

© For dividend. a Ex. all b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. d Interest payment passed. f Price of suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. i Pre merger figures. j Forecast earnings. k Ex capital distribution. l Ex rights. m Ex scrip or share split. n Tax free. o Price adjusted for late delivery. No.

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SECRETARY / PA

Up to £10,000 PA N.17

Our client, a highly prestigious, private company, involved in the production of specialist fancy goods is currently seeking a Secretary P.A. to work for The Group Managing Director.

The successful candidate should be at least 28 years old and must possess excellent secretarial skills. Working closely with the Group Managing Director, you will be responsible for a variety of administrative duties.

To apply for this exceptional opportunity. Send your C.V. in the first instance to:

ENARKAY, MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, 68
TOWNFIELD, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS WD3
20D.
0923 773035

FRENCH SPEAKING SECRETARY

Required for busy tennis division of leading sports Management Company.

Applicants must be totally bi-lingual with excellent French and English shorthand skills. Good telephone manner also essential because of regular client contact. Age 20-25. Knowledge of AES & WP advantageous.

Please call or send CV with salary requirements to Sally Long:

58 Queen Anne St, London W1M 0DX.
Tel: 01-486 7171
(No Agencies)

Secretary Management Consultancy

£8,500 Covent Garden

To work for a Director of a leading consultancy involved in the marketing and advertising industries. Accurate typing essential; W/P knowledge and shorthand desirable. A sparkling personality is vital to join an energetic team in this fast moving business. Age 24-30.

Contact Jean Byatt - 01-930 5161.

ROC

JUNIOR SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATOR

For a French Cosmetic Company situated in SW1. Bright and cheerful with good standard of education, shorthand and accurate typing. Flexible and able to meet appearance essential for this friendly Company. Interest in word processing would be an advantage.

Telephone Jean Long or Kim Lucas, 01-235 9411 ROC (UK) Ltd.

PA/SECRETARY

c £12,500

25-35

To assist the Managing Director of a small, successful & expanding Executive Search Consultancy in Mayfair. Somebody who is really bright, able to understand the "language of management", well-grounded, fun to have around and someone who is able to cope with what others call "demanding" (but is not second best).

If you feel we match your standards please telephone Sue on 029 7337. PS We will ensure that your secretarial skills are first class as well!

Call Patricia Watson on 023 1226

DRAKE PERSONNEL

DIRECTORS CHEF/COOK REIGATE

We require a creative chef/cook with a minimum of 2 years experience of "Cordon Bleu" catering, to provide lunches and special functions for a team of Company Directors.

Applicants must have City & Guilds or similar professional qualifications and a mature and outgoing personality. This is an excellent opportunity for a young person to work in a specialized field, whilst developing their long-term career with a professional catering company.

The salary, benefits, working conditions and career prospects that we offer are such as you would expect from this countries leading contract catering company.

Please apply in writing (quoting Ref AR11) giving full career and salary details to date, to: Joan Evaristo,

ROYDS PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
Royds House, Mandeville Place, London W1M 6AE.



SECRETARY - PERSONNEL

This well-known and very successful multinational company is looking for a secretary to complete their lean, close-knit personnel team, based in Knightsbridge, with responsibility for Europe and the Mediterranean. The post will provide an excellent introduction to the field of international personnel work. Applicants should be aged 21-30, educated to at least A-level standards, with first-class secretarial skills (including shorthand and word-processing) and strong organizational/administrative ability. The successful candidate will need to demonstrate a high degree of commitment and initiative, as well as discretion in dealing with material of a confidential nature.

In addition to a highly competitive salary, we offer a range of large company benefits including private medical cover and season ticket loan. If you have a bright, outgoing personality and would like the chance to join a professional and stimulating environment, please write, enclosing CV with current salary and daytime telephone number, to:

Mrs Madeleine Waring,
Pepsi-Cola (Northern Europe) Ltd.,
2 Basil Street,
London W3 1AA.

Ask Alfred Marks

'That's entertainment' £9,500 p.a.

You will be working as shorthand secretary to the managing director of a multi-national entertainment company. Your duties will involve a lot of contact with companies around the world and therefore a knowledge of languages is preferable. As well, you will be organising travel and luncheon arrangements for this gentleman and holding the fort in his absence. If you have a good education and sound secretarial experience then call Rebecca Gibbs on

01-937 3603
215 High Street
Kensington W8

ALFRED MARKS Recruitment Consultants

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY for International Property Development Company Knightsbridge

We are looking for a young lady with cheerful disposition and smart appearance to be Receptionist/Secretary to two of our Development Managers. Applicants should have top audio and typing skills will be tested daily and enthusiasm, flexibility and initiative are essential.

Minimum 3 years working experience. Age: 20-26.

Salary - £7,000 - £9,000 negotiable.

Telephone: (01) 225 0076 - Mrs Maloney to arrange for an interview.

PA/SECRETARY

To the General Manager of an exclusive West End club that includes luxury apartments, a restaurant and discotheque. You must have achieved at least an 'O' level standard of education. Chic extrovert personality is required together with good communication skills as club membership/customer liaison will be required. Shorthand & typing skills essential. We are offering an excellent salary together with usual benefits associated with a large company. Please apply in the first instance to:

Personnel
London Metropolitan Hotel,
Edgware Rd.,
London W2 1JQ
Tel. 01-402 4141

SECRETARY/PA

SALARY £10,000 p.a.

We are a bustling and friendly City firm of Chartered Accountants who require an experienced audio secretary/p.a. to assist two Partners with an expanding and varied client portfolio. You should be 30+, well organised and able to work on your own initiative. Please phone

01-353 9581

and ask for Diane

DUSSELDORF

You'll handle lots of administrative & financial work as Secretary to the Chief Executive of this major food retail group in Düsseldorf. Fluent German & shorthand in both languages would be essential. Min. of 2 years' secretarial experience. Salary £10,000. Interviews immediately.

174 New Bond St. W.1

International Secretaries

01-439-7801 West End
01-377-8800 City

Secretaries Plus
The Specialist Consultants

CJES

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex 887374 Fax 01-638 9216

Excellent opportunity requiring maturity of outlook and total confidence in one's secretarial skills.

CJES

SECRETARY CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

£10,000+ negotiable
+ excellent fringe benefits

LONDON, EC4

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK

For this interesting appointment we invite applications from self-confident Secretaries (aged 25-30) with excellent shorthand and typing (110/70). The work is varied and demanding, including banking, personal work and special projects and there is a busy schedule of meetings and travel to co-ordinate. The successful applicant will have contact with people at all levels and in addition to flexibility and a down-to-earth attitude, will possess poise, savoir faire, dedication and the ability to work to exacting standards. Initial remuneration is negotiable in relation to age and experience, with base salary £10,000+, mortgage subsidy, profit share and good company benefits. Applications in strict confidence under reference C0651/TT to the Managing Director.

A stimulating appointment offering the opportunity to use your editorial potential to the full.

CJES

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO PUBLICATIONS DIRECTOR

LONDON - WEST END

£9,000 - £10,000 with 3 months' review

On behalf of our client, a leading international firm of Management Consultants, we invite applications from senior Secretaries, aged 24-30, with an 'A' level or degree in English, typing speed of 60 wpm+, and preferably with experience on an IBM displaywriter. Manuscript typing, proofreading and assisting with editorial production is a major part of the job, but you will also need the diplomatic skills to deal with writers, editors and subscribers, the organizational talent to administer a wide range of editorial projects, and a lively mind to come to grips with varied subject matter. Initial remuneration negotiable £9,000-£10,000 with review in 3 months, non-contributory pension, and free lunch. Applications in strict confidence under reference PAP650/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS),

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH.

TEL: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEFAX: 867374. FAX NO: 01-638 9216

ADMINISTRATION SECRETARY

Up to £9,250 Oxford Circus

We are a young, successful, fast-growing, international search consultancy, whose first year has been a remarkable success story. To help us write the next chapter, we need a secretary who will give us genuine commitment, in return for similar commitment from us. You will be part of a team of five secretaries looking after ten consultants - and that word "team" is vital. It is essential that you enjoy (and are good at) handling people at all levels, both on the phone and face to face. You should be a good organiser; able to prioritise your own work, fast thinking and fast typing! Shorthand is important, w.p. a bonus (but we'll train you). Our standards and expectations are high, but we reward good performance - and we all enjoy our work! Please ring Claire Ward.

13/14 Hanover Street, London W1R 9HG.
Telephone: 01-493 5788.

Link International Search & Selection Ltd.

TEMPORARY'S CONTROLLER

To coincide with our rapid expansion within our specialist Word Processing and Personal Computing recruitment division. We are looking for an additional Temporary's Controller. The pace is very stretching - can be frustrating! But never boring, extremely interesting along with real career opportunity. You will need to possess enthusiasm, a hunger for hard work and personal involvement. The salary is excellent along with extremely attractive bonus earnings.

Please send a full CV (in confidence) to:

Joy Adams
Office Systems Management Centre
115 Shaftesbury Avenue
London WC2H 8AD



SECRETARY PA

needed by MD of classical music publishers. The successful applicant is not likely to be under 25, and will have some experience of classical music (perhaps as an amateur player). Other essentials include an elementary knowledge of German, initiative, tact, poise, and the belief that first-rate secretarial skills (including shorthand) are something to be proud of (and for which an IBM Electronics 96 is provided). Cheerfulness will be appreciated. Salary £8,000-£10,000 p.a. depending on experience.

Please send a typed CV and handwritten covering letter to Mr. Jonson Dyer, Peters Edition Ltd., 10-12 Beches Street, London N1 6DN.

BOARD ROOM SECRETARY - PART TIME

PLC company in NW London requires part time but permanent Secretary. The successful applicant will be a mature person, possibly recently retired from a senior secretarial position with a major company.

An executive secretary wishing to return to a position of responsibility after a period away from business may find this opportunity to be of interest.

The hours are in some respect flexible and likely to amount to between 70 to 80 per month. The work, which is of a confidential nature, will include the taking of minutes at group and subsidiary company board meetings, transcription of same and distribution to members thereafter. Salary by negotiation, impeccable references will be required.

Applications in confidence with CV enclosed c/o:

White & Co, Solicitors, (Ref HLW)
Suite 16, De Winton Court, 85 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 6LE

SECRETARY WITH STYLE

c£5,500

An intelligent, well groomed secretary, capable of using her initiative is required for this expanding office of an international organisation. The ideal person, aged 25-35, needs to be self-motivated, organised and possess excellent secretarial skills together with a good telephone manner. In return, we offer an attractive salary plus health insurance and a non-contributory pension scheme to the successful applicant. Please apply in writing together with a C.V. to:

Mr R. Lambert
The Association of International Bond Dealers
International House, 1 St Katharine's Way
London E1 9UN

SENIOR SECRETARY/PA

Salary Circa £10,500 p.a.

We require a bright and cheerful lady to work in the busy Chairman's office of a leading international public company. Successful applicant will be working closely with Chairman's Personal Assistant.

A demanding position requiring a person of integrity with the energy and enthusiasm to become fully involved in the workings of the company.

Please apply to:

Mrs Sandra Evans
Alcraftfield Holdings Limited
12A Golden Square, London W1R 3AF
No Agencies Please

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST FOR BELGRAVIA ESTATE AGENTS

We need a fast and accurate typist to play a vital role in our first London Office. Applications must be of smart appearance and have good telephone manner. Shorthand preferred but not essential. Excellent prospects in large and progressive firm. Salary according to age and experience. Please send full CV with covering handwritten letter to:-

JOHN & MERRILL'S FRICS
JOHN H JAMES & TUNNELLS
28 ELIZABETH STREET, SW1W 9RF

CAREER OPPORTUNITY

£8,500 + Company Car

Join this small firm of W1 property developers and receive your own company car, running costs paid. You'll be Secretary/PA to their young Managing Director. This position involves extensive client contact and is 50% administrative. 50/50 skills needed.

City 01-240 3551

West End 01-240 3531/3531

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

CAROLINE KING

DIRECTOR'S PA

£10,000 plus

Having already worked at top secretarial level, you will be able to handle tough line managers, travel arrangements and using your discretion. This is an excellent chance to use your full range of both secretarial and administrative skills (100/65+) and requires someone who is a bit of a perfectionist and someone who is able to cope with what others call "demanding" (but is not second best).

If you feel we match your standards please telephone Sue on 029 7337. PS We will ensure that your secretarial skills are first class as well!

Call Patricia Watson on 023 1226

DRAKE PERSONNEL

هكذا من الأصيل

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

Trade 01-278 9161/5

SECRETARIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN BANKING

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited is one of the world's leading international investment banks and due to our continued expansion we now require several efficient and career-minded secretaries for a variety of responsible positions in our City offices which include:

SECRETARY

With a knowledge of Italian and French to work for two Executives in our Capital Markets Department.

SECRETARY - CORPORATE FINANCE

A knowledge of Italian and the ability to work as part of a team essential.

NUMERATE SECRETARY

For the Capital Markets Department, you will be working for three people and therefore should be looking for a position of involvement.

We are also looking for a bright, enthusiastic college leaver to join our busy Personnel Department as a CLERK/TYPIST with a flexible and willing approach.

These are four of our current range of opportunities, all of which call for good all-round secretarial experience with speeds of around 100/60 wpm, a resourceful approach and plenty of initiative.

Experience of operating word processing equipment would be useful but is not essential as training will be given.

Competitive salaries are offered, together with excellent fringe benefits including mortgage subsidy, free season ticket, free medical insurance, free life assurance and non-contributory pension scheme.

If you are career minded and feel you have the skills and experience to match our requirements please write, enclosing your c.v. to Angela Callan, Personnel Officer, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., 22 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4BQ.

CSFB

SPECTACULAR OFFICES £10,500 + Mortgage
Top calibre Secretary/P.A. needed to work in amazing offices - you must be extremely well presented and have used a W.P. Financial-based experience would be useful. This is a wonderful, top job for someone interested in computers. 90/60. Age 21-30.

BANKING £10,000
Extensive overtime required for this involving job in the City. Young atmosphere and lots of hard work. 90/60. Age 20-25.
For these and many other jobs up to £11,500 (all in good locations!) please call right away.

TM International Ltd
Recruitment
50 Hare Crescent SW1



Individual career
advice for
secretaries and
personal assistants

Personal Assistants

UP TO £8,600 + SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS
CENTRAL LONDON

PPM - the investment subsidiary of the Prudential Corporation - looks after 2.8 billion pounds worth of property investments. It's a huge responsibility that falls largely on the shoulders of a number of key Surveyors - so, understandably, they need the best PA support.

Although there will be some audio work this is not a glorified typist's job. You'll be a true Personal Assistant and each of you will look after two or three very busy Surveyors. You could be involved with planning their itineraries, booking travel arrangements, intercepting calls, answering correspondence, preparing property analyses, compiling information using computers... there are numerous dimensions to this job.

That's why we are insisting upon at least three years' solid office and some previous PA experience. You must welcome a challenge, have a good head for figures and you really must thrive on pressure and sheer hard work. Equally, you must enjoy meeting all kinds of people - Architects, Solicitors, Estate Agents, Property Investors... you name it.

In short, these are fascinating opportunities for PAs - probably in their mid-twenties - who'll want to earn up to £8,600 pa, depending upon experience and qualifications, and enjoy a host of outstanding benefits, including subsidised staff restaurant, season ticket loan and low-interest mortgage facilities after a qualifying period.

Interested? Then please write with details of past experience to: Alistair Turner, Personnel Officer, Prudential Portfolio Managers Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222 ext 6571.



Office Manager Personal Assistant

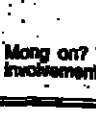
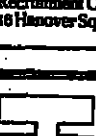
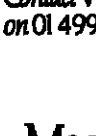
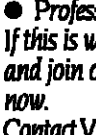
£11,200-£12,320
Westminster

We are looking for a self-motivated person who can successfully combine the efficient management of our Secretariat services for word processing, communications, computerised information storage with the handling of Company matters and special projects for the General Manager on any aspect of the development of new initiatives for our transport consultancy business.

Previous office management and general administration experience combined with the proven ability to use your initiative in problem-solving and meeting deadlines in producing documents and information to a strict timetable is required, as is the ability to handle a number of projects, motivating a small team of staff to achieve deadlines. We are installing a local computer network and experience in this field will be most desirable. Knowledge of the urban transport sector in the UK and worldwide would be an advantage as would knowledge of Spanish and/or French. A business qualification would be ideal.

In addition to the normal range of benefits, we also offer FREE TRAVEL on London Transport services and concessions on British Rail for you and your family. Please send your CV and full personal details to Jane Calverley at Central Personnel, 95 Broadway, SW1H 0SD.

London
Transport
International



TRAIN TO DEAL WITH SHARES

AGE 20-25 PACKAGE £10,500

One of the most exciting jobs in the City for someone who wants to move into banking or to take their next step up the career ladder. As Secretary to the Dealing Team of this British Merchant Bank the pace is hectic and pressurised, with never a dull moment, so resilience and a sense of humour are required!

Arranging travel and lunches and helping with research, you will use your secretarial skills (90/50) and will be trained on the Wang. Basic salary c.£8,000 plus bonus, profit share and other excellent benefits giving a total package in excess of £10,500.

01-437 8311
FINESSE
APPOINTMENTS LTD

Specialists for the 18-25 year olds

Administrative Assistant

Recruiting Department

Our client is one of the world's leading computer service companies with a record of success and a commitment to steady growth.

As a result of healthy on-going expansion, a vacancy for an administrative assistant has arisen within the busy Recruiting Department in our attractive Mayfair offices.

The successful applicant will be educated to 'A' level standard and should have excellent office skills including typing (70-80wpm) and word processor experience. A high degree of numeracy is also required together with an excellent telephone manner and first class organisational skills.

Previous secretarial and administrative experience gained from a recruiting/personnel background is not essential though applicants should demonstrate a keen interest in the various responsibilities of a recruiting function.

A competitive salary, together with a wide range of benefits is offered. Please write with full C.V. in the first instance, to Philomena Rawson at the address below, enclosing separately the name of any company to which your application should not be forwarded.



CONFIDENTIAL REPLY SERVICE
Benton & Bowles Recruitment Limited,
197 Knightsbridge, London SW7.

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All an employment service should be.

AT THE TOP!

A TRUE PA! c.£12,000
Prestige combines with activity-plus within a world-renowned organisation, where the Chief Executive seeks a supremely confident PA. Immaculate presentation, the ability to communicate at all levels & sound relevant experience are essential.

DYNAMISMI! c.£9,500
Marketing special - for the innovative & self-motivated Senior Secretary able to assist this busy Director to meet key business objectives. Excellent Admin. and interpersonal skills are also a must!

ON THE BALL? £9,000
MD-level challenge for the really alert, professional Senior Secretary in a lively City environment. Excellent perks include free restaurant facilities.

PEERS & DELEGATES! to £8,000
For the outgoing personality, with sound PA/Secretarial skills, who would enjoy City bustle in a Sales/Marketing environment. Lots of top-level liaison, so poised presentation is also paramount.

TEMPSI TEMPS!
High calibre Temp assignments top... either short or long term to suit your needs... at the highest rates in Town for skilled Secretarial & WP professionals!

Full details are available from:
19/23 Oxford Street, W1 Tel: 01-437 9030
131/133 Cannon Street, EC4 Tel: 01-626 8315

Recruitment Consultants
Challoners

SECRETARY

£9,500 to £11,000 neg.

Mayfair

Small branch office of major American firm wish to appoint a secretary with top secretarial skills including shorthand.

The ideal candidate will be aged mid-20's, well spoken and well groomed with a quietly confident personality backed by a stable work record.

Our working environment is busy but informally situated in converted character building.

To arrange an interview please contact Mrs Brady, office manager

01-499 6010

MAYFAIR ART GALLERY

Art dealers require an assistant with a bright personality. Applicant should be capable of working on their own initiative, dealing with clients and managing the gallery in the absence of the Directors. A good knowledge of other languages and art history preferable. Proven experience of the art market helpful. Administrative duties will involve working on a word processor. Salary around £10,000 p.a. Apply Box No. 0897 L, The Times.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

Word Processor Operator

Information and Public Relations Department
Salary £8400 per annum

An opportunity exists for a Word Processor Operator to join a major non-governmental organisation concerned with population issues on a global scale. Applicants should have a minimum of four 'O' levels to include English language, together with at least two years' secretarial/word processing experience. A high level of skill in the use of the Philips 5020 Word Processor is required, both for input and information retrieval. Apart from a salary of £8,400, we offer the following benefits:-
22 days holiday per annum;
Season ticket loan;
Free private medical scheme;
Pension fund; Flexitime;
If you have the necessary qualifications and experience then why not consider working for this Charity concerned with one of today's most critical issues.



Please telephone: 01-339 2911
Personnel Department
IPPF, 15-20 Lower Regent Street
London SW1Y 4PW

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

Man at the Top

£12,000

The deputy Chairman of this International Group of Companies based in the City needs professional support. You will be experienced in running a busy executive office smoothly, acting as a foil for your boss who is frequently away from his desk. This is a demanding secretarial position which offers the responsibility and prestige of looking after the man at the top but has the rare advantage, at this senior level, of regular hours. Age: 25-35. Skills: 100/60.

Food for Thought

c.£10,000

This very busy one-to-one position is for a well presented secretary with senior level experience. The job combines secretarial with administrative duties and director level liaison. In addition, you will organise the Directors' lunches in this international company's London headquarters. Age: 25-35. Skills: 100/60.

Images

£7,500

We are relying upon you to use your creative and organisational skills to blend with the image of this professional public relations company. As the next step in your career you will further develop your secretarial skills working at executive level and therefore be capable of accepting responsibility. Good typing skills are essential, word processing experience and shorthand are an advantage. Age: 20-26.

HAZELL STATION ASSOCIATES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
8 Golden Square, London W1 01-439 6021

PARTNERS' SECRETARY

Expanding firm of Chartered Accountants requires a Secretary to work for 2 partners. The work is varied and interesting and demands a high standard of typing, shorthand and for much skills and an ability to communicate well at all levels with clients and staff. Modern offices close to Victoria Court Rd, 4 minute walk. Salary range £7,500 to £10,000 per annum. Only secretaries prepared to take a real interest in their work should apply. Contact Stephanie Webb on 01 388 2456 (Box Agreed)

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Contact Victoria Martin
on 01 499 9175.

MacBlain
NASH
Temporary Secretaries

Recruitment Consultants
10 Haverstock Square London W1R 0AU

LINK Personnel

PUBLISHING £10,000
International Book Publishers seek an accomplished P.A. to the M.D. Excellent skills and experience essential.
PA/ASSISTANT £8,500
Wanting on? Then make your next step an enterprising one. To involvement, variety, and excellent prospects. 60 wpm.

With us it's Simple

As a busy secretary, do you really have the time to read all the advertisements on this page? And do they tell you what you really want to know? Probably not. At Graduate Appointments we won't waste your time. We'll listen to what you have to say and tell you about the best jobs open to you. Whatever your level of experience... whatever industry you prefer... we can help. Here are just a few ideas...

Director's P.A. to £10,500 + benefits
Director of major public company needs a top flight P.A. accustomed to working at board level. Skills required 100/50 plus W.P. Age 25-30.

Graduate Secretary to £9,000 + mortgage subsidy
Manager of overseas bank needs a graduate secretary with good admin. and supervisory skills coupled with at least 12 months' experience for very varied and responsible role.

Leisure industry £7,500
Young, lively secretary needed to assist Director in this international leisure organisation. Excellent communications skills, audio typing and the ability to work unsupervised essential. Min. 12 months' experience.

Temporary Opportunities... 6 months +
Would you like the chance of using your IPM qualifications together with your secretarial skills in a busy department within a major textile manufacturer? Or what about a leading design consultancy as a senior P.A. liaising with journalists, film crews, etc?

These are just a couple of the long term temp bookings we're currently handling... but if you're interested in temping for a while, then call Karen Sherman, GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS, 7 PRINCES STREET, W.1. 01-629 7222

RUN THE SHOW TO £12,500

The newly established UK office of an American management consultancy is looking for a highly capable, energetic secretary/office manager.

Working as part of a small team in busy W1 offices, you should have a strong secretarial and administrative record and proven organisational ability. Previous consultancy experience preferable and an interest in learning about new business essential. Excellent presentation is required. Speeds: 110/60 + W.P. Age: 25-35.

West End Office
629 9686
ANGELA MORTIMER

TOP TECH c.£11,000

In this new position as secretary to two directors in a young, successful and rapidly expanding company (part of a major multinational) in the high-tech world, you will have the chance to mould your own job. Variety is the key-note, from office administration and personnel to high finance. In your mid-20's, you will have secretarial skills (100/60) and the energy to succeed.

City Office
726 8411
ANGELA MORTIMER

SUPER PERSON £14,000

The MD of a property development company with extensive Knightsbridge offices is looking for a top flight PA.

You should have excellent organisational skills combined with initiative and social poise, since you will be fully involved on all projects. This includes attendance at meetings, arranging client lunches and being responsible for the smooth running of the office. Age: 30-35. Skills: 100/50 + W.P.

West End Office
629 9686
ANGELA MORTIMER

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More people work for Manpower than any other temporary help company. And for a long time - the average is almost 8 months! What they know, which you may not, is that Manpower promises the best possible package of rates and benefits... and delivers! Anyone can say they match you to assignments; we do it. Anyone can offer holiday pay; we don't add impossible-to-achieve conditions. Anyone can claim they 'care'; we have a unique Silver Award scheme to prove it. Call us to find out why, for once, biggest is best.

MANPOWER Tel: 225 0505
TEMPORARY SERVICES 24 hour answering service

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

Trade 01-278 9161/5

Office Management/Secretarial

£10,000 + Bonus & Portable Pension

Following steady company growth you would like to establish a new full-time position to run our day-to-day operation and manage our professional staff. We provide consulting and training services for organisations involved in large-scale computerisation. With this expansion, larger modern premises have been taken at Market Towers, New Covent Garden 2.5 minutes walk from Vauxhall stations (R & V) and Kingsway. You should be confident, well-organised, self-motivated with office organisation and secretarial experience. For details please write to:

Andrew Wilson
Model Systems Ltd
11 St. John's Road,
Bury St Edmunds
Surrey GU8 8HT

MODEL SYSTEMS LTD

ENG/FRENCH TRAINEE

conference organiser

£10,500 W.C.1

Exceptional opportunity for Graduate to train with major international conference organisation. Two years' minimum previous work exp. Age 25-30. Must be available to travel abroad. Italian would be an advantage.

TRI-LINGUAL TRAINEE

Admin./Sec.

£7,500 SE1

Major int. trade federation requires graduate to train in shipping and foreign languages. Excellent career prospects. Some overseas travel. Age 21-30.

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Our client is active in public life, and maintains a full schedule of regional and international engagements. As Social Secretary you will become totally involved in the planning process - handling, detailed, itineraries, press releases, etc. Much of your liaison will be at VIP level, on a confidential basis. A sense of dedication is essential, as is excellent communicative ability. A lively, outgoing personality, WP experience and good shorthand/typing are also required. Age approx 24 years. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

Gordon Yates Ltd.

35 Old Bond Street, London W1

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INTERIOR DESIGNER £9,000

A young informal creative design studio is seeking a professional designer to work on a part-time basis. The designer will be responsible for the design and execution of interior spaces, including furniture, lighting, and decor. The ideal candidate will have a degree in interior design or a related field, and will have several years of experience in the field. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent benefits. Please send your resume and portfolio to: Elizabeth Hunt, Recruitment Consultants, 17 Bedford Street, London WC2E 9HT.

City 01-240 3551

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

IMAGINATION

European's leading presentation company based in Covent Garden is looking for a Secretary for Technical Department. Good organisational ability essential. Floating Shorthand Typist/Word Processor Operator. Salaries negotiable according to experience. Bonus and other benefits. Please write with cv to:

Carol Poole

Imagination

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This is an opening of rich potential, within the exclusive world of venture investment. As Executive PA to MD you will take your own decisions, handle your own correspondence, and play a central and involving role. Lots of organising and liaison at Board-level, for which confidence and a quick mind are vital attributes. Fast, accurate word typing is also required. Shorthand and/or French useful, not essential. Exquisite Mayfair offices. Age 24+. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

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Hammersmith

Join a major international organisation whose prestige, purpose-built offices are ideally located on Hammersmith Broadway close to the Metropolitan, Piccadilly and District Line tubes and convenient for numerous bus routes.

We are Bechtel, world leaders in engineering and construction, whose recent growth record has resulted in the need to recruit more Senior Secretaries.

We have vacancies for fast accurate Shorthand Secretaries whose previous experience will have ideally included working on WANG word processing equipment, although we will train people who show the right ability.

If you are looking for a challenging position where you will be encouraged to demonstrate your skills and initiative, write enclosing a c.v. to Maggie Breton, Bechtel Great Britain Ltd, Bechtel house, 245 Hammersmith Road, London W6 8DP or telephone 01-846 4283 to request an application form.

PA/ADMIN

Expanding economic consultancy in W1. Seeks bright intelligent person to maintain smooth running of office/provide support to Director.

Varied responsibilities in very friendly atmosphere. Must be numerate, have a good sense of humour and on occasion vast accurate typing skills. Salary £25,000 negotiable according to experience.

Ring Claire Rhodes

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